THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,630. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICES—UPTOWN AND HARLEM.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M. AT OFFICE RATES.

HARLEM OFFICE, 2,386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR 130TH STREET. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FROM 9 A. M. TO 7:30 P. M.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOYS SUPPLIED WITH HERALDS AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST SO-CALLED BRANCHES IN TWENTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KRAMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

ANNITTIE—HEAR THAT YOU HAVE GOT IN TOWN; if agreeable, meet at the Argyle masquerade tonight. PROVIDENCE.

AM WAITING PAINFULLY. COULD I EXPLAIN? Take not the last comfort. Be generous. CHARLES E.

SUNDAY FORENOON IN CHURCH—LADY IN black, after service walked up Fifth avenue and returned with another lady; separated below Fourteenth street; lady in black entered a hotel on Broadway. If agreeable address M. C. L., Herald Uptown Branch office.

YOUNG MAN—SEE NOTICE OF LECTURE TO-night at Cooper Institute, room 18. DR.

LOST AND FOUND.

A.—LOST, A BLACK SLUT, ON SATURDAY EVENing, December 13, answering to the name of "Mima." By returning to BIXBY & CO., No. 8 Astor place, a liberal reward will be given.

LOST—A RED COVERED POCKET DIARY FOR 1873; the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the address on the first page.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A SMALL TAN COLored Scotch Terrier; answers to the name of Schneider. Ten dollars will be paid for his return to 423 Madison avenue. R. SANFORD.

LOST—TUESDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN UNION SQUARE Theatre and Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, a gold ball Earring. Finder please return to C. EDLUND, No. 9 Clinton street, Brooklyn, and receive reward.

LOST—AT ARGYLE ROOMS, SATURDAY NIGHT, A Locket, set with diamonds. Finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning the same to W. JAMES, 40 West Thirty-fifth street.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, GOING FROM Tenth avenue and Thirty-fifth street to Niblo's, a lady's open face Gold Watch, with black Chain. A liberal reward will be paid on returning it to 429 West Thirty-fifth street.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY, EITHER IN BEETHOVEN Hall or in Fifth street, between Beethoven Hall and Third avenue, or in a Third avenue car, a plain gold Cross, marked Evelina L. Maden. By returning the same to owner, 162 East Sixty-first street, the finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GOING FROM Grand Opera House, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue to Twelfth street, a black oval Locket, crystal in centre. A suitable reward will be paid for its return at Melville's jewelry store, 1,191 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A LADY'S GOLD Watch, with hair chain attached, going from Forty-third street and Ninth avenue to Thirty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, or on Fifth avenue, from Ninety-fourth street to Forty-fifth street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the above property to No. 354 West Forty-third street.

LOST.—LEFT BEHIND ON ONE OF THE FULTON ferryboats Saturday morning a small Parcel, containing two reporters' Note Books and some Manuscript. The finder will confer a great obligation upon and be liberally rewarded by the loser by leaving the same at the Herald counter, corner of Ann street and Broadway, as early to-day as possible. REPORTER.

LOST OR STRAYED—FROM 121 EAST TWENTY-third street, a Skye Terrier, answering to the name of "Dante," with short tail and long, silky hair; also wearing a leather collar. $10 reward will be given and no questions asked.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A SEALSKIN Fur right hand driving Glove, dropped on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, Sunday morning, Dec. 14. Apply at No. 657 Fifth avenue.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN, ON FRIDAY MORNING, from No. 20 East Thirty-seventh street, a Newfoundland Dog entirely black and answering to the name of Dick; had on a brass collar marked A. P. Stokes, 20 East Thirty-seventh street. By returning him to this address the above reward will be given.

$35 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY A LARGE JET black Newfoundland Dog, answering to the name of Dick. Had on a brass collar with the address in full, 20 East Thirty-seventh. The above reward will be given on return of the same.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SEVENTH AVENUE, at the Seventh avenue depot, on Sunday, a white Spitz Dog, by the name of Jack; is pure white; has a heavy mane and bushy tail; hair long, thick and very fine. The above reward will be paid on the return of the dog to 176 West Eleventh street.

$300 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for the return of the Property stolen from 52 West Fifty-fifth street on Saturday.

DETECTIVE OF EXPERIENCE OPEN TO ENGAGEments, permanent or otherwise; highest references and moderate charges; all communications considered strictly confidential. Address VIGILANT, box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, CORner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

AT A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF DARCY Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M., held at their rooms No. 8 Union square, December 9, A. L. 5873, the following Brethren were elected officers for the ensuing year:—P. M. Alexander Magner, M.; Marcus A. Adler, S. W.; Marx J. Foss, S. W. ALEXANDER MAGNER, M. GEORGE W. FREMLETT, Secretary.

A SENSIBLE PRESENT—THE SELF-ADJUSTING Key; will wind any watch, preserve the winding post and last a lifetime; send for circular; sample by mail, 50 cents. S. BIRCH, 37 Maiden lane.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY Drawing.—Circulars containing full information sent free. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—CHRISTMAS GIFT.—GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the benefit of the Masonic Relief Association, of Norfolk, Va.; one cash gift of $50,000, one of $25,000, one of $12,500, one of $10,000, one of $5,000 and 9,994 other gifts, amounting to $150,000, distributed to ticket holders on January 15, 1874, without fail; whole tickets, $5; halves, $2 50. Orders filled and information furnished by JOSEPH BATES, authorized agent for New York, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY. Fourth Grand Drawing, positively March 31. 12,000 cash gifts, amounting to $1,500,000. Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, $5. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent; THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents, 609 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY HAVANA AND KENTUCKY State Lotteries.—Circulars, giving full information, sent free. Address G. W. CARPENTER & CO., box 3,976 Post office.

HAVANA LOTTERY. Extraordinary drawing. Prizes cashed, orders filled. Circulars free. Post office box 4,271. VETTER & CO., Bankers, 185 Bowery (Germania Bank Building), Branch office, 387 Eighth av., between 29th and 30th sts.

I WILL SEND A LITTLE PRESENT TO EVERY married lady upon receipt of address; send; it costs nothing. Mrs. S. S. CLINE, 105 West Forty-fourth street.

MASONIC ENTERPRISE.—TICKETS TO THE GRAND Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Masonic Temple, now being erected in Norfolk, Va., can be had of the undersigned; price, $5; half tickets, $2 50; capital prize, $50,000. The drawing to take place the 15th day of next January, without fail. This enterprise will be conducted by the best and most distinguished Masons and citizens of Virginia, and wholly in the cause of Masonry. No individual benefits to be derived. Call and get a circular at once, at office of J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THIS NOTIFIES ALL PERSONS NOT TO trade for a Draft of $2,500, drawn by R. F. Loony and accepted by us, due 15th inst., at Norton, Slaughter & Co.'s office, New York, in favor of E. L. Terry and others, since the contract was not filled. DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO. MEMPHIS, Dec. 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 691—DECEMBER 13, 1873.
31, 78, 67, 10, 43, 16, 6, 48, 3, 28, 52, 37.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 692—DECEMBER 13, 1873.
63, 41, 39, 67, 28, 36, 74, 29, 76, 25, 32, 59, 51, 71.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 591—DECEMBER 13, 1873.
62, 78, 54, 67, 13, 9, 48, 18, 51, 5, 40, 36.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 592—DECEMBER 13, 1873.
61, 2, 22, 31, 77, 27, 48, 29, 1, 34, 40, 35, 51, 52.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—EXTRAORDINARY.—$1,200,000 distributed (prize in every seven tickets); prizes cashed; orders filled; information furnished; Spanish bank bills and governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY drawing; German government lotteries; prizes cashed; information furnished. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED, orders faithfully executed; correspondence strictly private. Circulars, containing full information, free. A. SCHNEIDER & CO., 35 Wall street.

TRADERS' DEPOSIT COMPANY, 85 LIBERTY street.—Money to loan on approved collaterals.

Z.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING. Royal Havana Lottery. $1,200,000 cash. One prize in every seven tickets. Only 13,000 tickets. Circulars, with full information, free. P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

Z.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING—$1,200,000 CASH—Royal Havana Lottery; only 16,000 tickets. Circulars, with full information, free. Address P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent 30 Liberty st., New York.

$589.589.—KENTUCKY LOTTERY; EXTRAordinary Havana and Kentucky circulars free. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A RESPECTABLE PARTY, WITH A CASH CAPItal of $800, can have time, on a fair salary, to investigate a proposed copartnership in a business established, requiring a trustworthy assistant. Address, for interview, for one week, Z. PEMBERTON, box 109 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—ON best part of Ninth avenue; large stock, splendid Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, Harness; rent $58; five years' lease; doing good business; can be bought very cheap at private sale. For particulars apply to CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 348 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHTS AND PATENTS FOR ALL foreign countries of the Cottrell Stone Cutting Machine, now in successful operation in this country. Apply to JOHN DUNCAN, sole foreign agent, No. 43 Wall street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HALF CASH—THE BEST RESTaurant, Oyster and Barroom in the city; under two theatres and two ballrooms; ball suppers every night; good reason given. Inquire, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., at 143 and 145 Fourteenth street, Tammany Hall, basement.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, FACing Broadway, unsurpassed location, will be leased favorably; the owner will aid a competent party, having $2,000, to furnish the hotel. Apply at 27 Third av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,00, IN A WELL established business, paying large profits; good security and business guaranteed; money to be invested in stock; no bonus. 172 Worth street, corner Chatham.

PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO $20,000 WANTED—TO join a house with equal capital in extending a well established mercantile business in Eastern Pennsylvania. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 98 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH MODERATE CAPITAL, desires to become the special local Agent, in the city of Baltimore, Md., for some good manufacturing or trading company; best references given and expected. Address J. W. C., care W. S. Wonderly & Co., 75 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $10,000, IN A well established manufacturing business: will give $5,000 first bond and mortgage for half of capital invested. Address G. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED.—A LADY, AGED 30, HAVING FINE house, good business started, wishes to meet a party with money, and willing to join an able partner; would let the house, remaining as housekeeper. Address A., box 176 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, A PRACTICAL GROCER with a cash capital of $10,000 to $15,000, in the grocery, wine, liquor and cigar trade, for a Chicago house. For particulars inquire of E. H. GARBUTT & CO., 45 Warren street.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $4,000, TO buy retiring partner's interest in one of the most prosperous manufacturing businesses in New York. Address J. H. D., box 130 Herald office.

$250.—ENTIRELY UNDER YOUR OWN CONtrol, can be doubled every few days; transactions legitimate and honorable. One willing to divide profits equally can address EXPERT, Herald office.

$1.000 TO $1.500 WANTED—WITH A BUSINESS man in a business paying 200 per cent; one who understands the grain business preferred. 137 Broadway, room 5.

$2.500 AND SERVICES IN AN ENTERPRISE that will realize a certain fortune in three years; an investigation will convince; no risk. Address MASON, box 165 Herald office.

$10.000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—IN ONE of the best established manufacturing businesses in the city; good security and liberal compensation will be given, or a remunerative position if desired. Call at or address SALES ROOM, 842 Broadway.

$10.000 TO $20,000 CASH REQUIRED.—IN CONsequence of ill health, for sale, Business, possessing superior advantages over competitors; last year's income $25,000; retail, and requires attention. Address G., box 119 Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, EDUCATED IN A COLlege of Paris, would give lessons in French to gentlemen at his home or would go to the parties' residences. Can be seen at 334 East Fifty-fourth street.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing and Arithmetic, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically. Terms in telegraphy reduced, for a few days only, to $10. An increasing demand for operators. Commence immediately.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN 10 PRIVATE lessons; ladies and gents; day and evening. Apply Monday, December 15, at 1,261 Broadway. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PARTIES WISHING TO JOIN A CLASS OF FRENCH, now forming at 40 West Twenty-fourth street, please call on or address Dr. GANO, from 9 to 5. Terms moderate.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY; UPTOWN COLlege, Broadway, junction Sixth avenue.—Young and middle-aged men qualified as bookkeepers and accountants; foreigners taught English; 24 writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies' department.

DRY GOODS.

MAUGAS COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, Patented, 82 Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

OPENING FASHIONS. At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near Twentieth street, beautiful changes, new designs; the Oriola Suit is queen of the promenade, Le Capita for house and street; new arrivals daily; Patterns of them now ready; cloth models with each pattern; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect; cutting and basting; fit warranted. Open until 6 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A.—

AT KINZEY'S,

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

KINZEY'S.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 to 40 per cent discount.

Importers' combination of the city contribute. All the leading importers

Finest display of Holiday Goods in the city.

Musical Albums, play several airs, $4 96.

A variety of Music Boxes, Musical and Mechanical Toys.

Jardinieres with Flowers. Fine Bouquet Holders.

Fine Painted Porcelaines. Jewel and Perfume Caskets.

Fine Portemonnaies, 15c., 20c., 25c.
Russia Portemonnaies, 50c., 75c. up.
Russia Portemonnaies, 89c. to $3 96.
Fine Portemonnaies, with chains, 25c., 50c., 75c., 89c.

Russia Bags and Belts, $1 25, $1 69, $1 75, $2 29 up.

Fine Russia Belts, with Oxidized and Gilt Ornaments.

Cigar Cases, 50c. up. Russia Memorandums, 50c.

Fine Portfolios, 50c. up. Leather Writing Desks, 50c.

Polished Jewel Caskets, $1 up. Fine Work Boxes, 75c. up.

Fine Glove Boxes, 25c. up. Handkerchief Boxes, 25c. up.

Fine Embroidered Russia Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, $1 50.

A fine polished Box, with inlaid checkered top, 50c.

Polished Watchstand, 25c. up. Bronze Inkstands, 25c. up.

Splendid assortment of Silks; Fans, 25c. to $50.

Fine painted Card Receivers, 50c. up. Large China Vases, 25c. up.

Parian Statuettes, 25c. up. Bisque Ornaments, 25c. up.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS OPEN EVENINGS.

Bronze Inkstands, Thermometers, Card Receivers, Groups, Match Stands, Jewel Caskets, Frames, &c.

Russia Leather Goods—Boxes, Desks, Inkstands, Smoking Sets, Card Sets, &c., &c.

China Cups and Saucers, 25c. up. China Tea Sets, 10c. to $7.

TOYS DOWN STAIRS.

Marble top Furniture, 75c. set. Polished Furniture, 25c. up.

Boxes of fine Paints, 20c. up. Paints on Easels, 19c. up.

Tool Chests, all sizes. Magic Lanterns, 75c. up.

Boxes of Picture Puzzles, 25c. up. Trains of Cars, in tin, 25c. up.

Chromos, without frames, 5c. up. Chromos, with frames, 15c. up.

Shell Boxes, 25c. each. Shell Portfolios, 50c. each.

Animals, with natural skins. Animals, with moving heads.

KINZEY'S, OPPOSITE CORNER TO STEWART'S.

Glove Boxes. KINZEY'S.
Collar Boxes.
Handkerchief Boxes. KINZEY'S.
Work Boxes.
Candy Boxes. KINZEY'S.
Jewel Boxes.

Inkstands, Watch Cases, Cigar Stands and Boxes, 25c.

Children's Pianos, from 4 to 24 keys.

Menageries, Sheepfolds, Farms, Villages, Soldiers, Trains of Cars, Building Blocks, Cradles.

Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Cradles, Dressers, Safes, Pianos, Toilets, &c.

Dolls' Houses, 50c. up. Babies in Cradles, 25c. up.

Cribbage Boxes, 50c. up. Drawing Instruments, $1 up.

Wagons, Carts, Ships and Warehouses, Menageries.

Building Blocks, 25c. up. Picture Blocks, 25c. up.

TOYS AND DOLLS.

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Fancy Baskets, 5c. up. Work Baskets, 50c. up.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Necklaces, 10c., 25c. up. Fine Gilt Necklaces, 50c. each. Fine Jet Necklaces, 25c. up.

Fine Gilt Lockets, 25c. up. Fine Gilt Bracelets, 25c. Rubber Bracelets, 25c.

Coraline, Rubber, Steel, Gilt, Whitby, Pearl and Fancy Sets, closing very low.

Oxidized, Jet, Steel and Pearl Buckles and Ornaments, low.

Sleeve Buttons, Slides, Scarf Pins, Rings, Chains, &c., closing out very low.

1,000 cases Fancy Toilet Soaps, closing out at 5c. cake. Tar Soap, 5c. package.

PANIC SALE.

We have purchased this week an importer's stock of Real Laces; we shall sell them less than 50c. on the dollar.

Real Point Collars, at $1 up.
Real Point Applique 96c. up.
Round Point Collars $1 up.
Real Duchess Collars $1 up.
Real English Thread 25c. up.

Real Blond Barbes 50c. Real Crochet Collars 10c. Fine Real Lace Sets, Lace Barbes Handkerchiefs.

Trimming Laces, &c.
French Embroidered Sets 25c. up.
Lace Handkerchiefs 50c. up.
Lace Sets 50c. set up.

Fine Linen Sets Sleeves and Chemisettes 50c. set.

Fine Embroidered Setts Collar and Cuffs, 25c.

Pusher Lace Barbes, 50c. Double width Crapes, 25c.

Imitation Point Laces, 15c. yard. French Guipure Laces, 10c. yard up.

Duchess Laces, 15c. yard up. Colored Silk Brussels, 25c.

2,000 fine linen embroidered Sets, 50c. to $2 set.

Linen embroidered Collars, 5c. Valenciennes lace Collars 10c. up.

Lots of linen Collars, 3c. each. Embroidered Collars, 10c. each.

Linen Sleeves, 25c. pair. Linen Chemizets, 25c. each.

25,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, 6c., 8c. yard, up.

Real hand Crochet Tidies, closing out 19c., up.

Closing out lot of soiled Embroidered Sets, at any price.

Ruffings, Plaitings, Tuckings, &c., closing out very low.

Linen Cuffs, 10c. pair. Embroidered Cuffs, 19c. pair.

Great bargains in our Lace Stock to close.

Yak thread Guipure and Blond Laces, low.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

One button Kid Gloves, 25c. Two button Kid Gloves, 50c.

The Addie Kid Glove, two buttons, new shades, 50c. pair.

Real Kid Gloves, 50c. pair. Undressed Kids, two buttons, 50c.

Gents' dog skin Gloves, 89c. Gents' fine Kid Gloves, 89c.

Ladies' Buck Gauntlets, 79c. up. Gents' Driving Gloves, 75c. up.

1,200 dozen fine French Cloth Gloves, 25c. pair.

CHROMOS HALF PRICE.

10,000 imported Chromos, in gilt frames, for less than the frames are worth, 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

Closing out 1,500 large Wax Dolls, wax arms and feet, natural hair, worth $2, for $1.

Closing lot of Glove, Handkerchief and Work Boxes at 25c.

IMPORTERS' COMBINATION, BROADWAY, CORNER NINTH STREET.

Swiss carved Watch Stands, lined with velvet, 25c.

Swiss carved Cottages, 25c. up. Swiss carved Groups, 39c. up.

Fancy dress Figures, 25c. Articles for trees, 5c. each.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Good leather Writing Desk, 50c. Fancy furnished Work Box, 75c.

GOODS BELOW GOLD COST.

10,000 fancy Candy Boxes, 5c. to 25c. Lots of Comical Toys at 25c.

REDUCTION TO FAIRS AND SCHOOLS.

Opening three cases fine Vienna Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Smoking Sets, &c.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 and 769 Broadway,

corner Ninth street, and 66 East Ninth street.

DRY GOODS.

A.—

AT KINZEY'S,

GRAND DISPLAY OF WAX DOLLS.

KINZEY'S.

GOODS WAY BELOW GOLD COST.

EXTRA DISCOUNT TO FAIRS AND SCHOOLS.

And also of our own importation. KINZEY'S, Broadway, corner Ninth street.

Holiday Goods from every quarter of the globe.

Fine assortment of Bronzes. Oxidized Goods, great variety.

Vienna Gilt Goods. Swiss Carved Goods.

Smoking Boxes in fine Russia leather and gilt.

Large assortment of Bohemian Glass Goods.

Wax Crying Dolls, 6c., 10c. up.
Wax Crying Dolls, with natural hair, 19c. up.
China Dolls, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c. up.
A pretty Natural Hair Doll, 25c.
English Rag Doll, 25c. up.

Fine Wax Doll, with Hair, 50c. Extra fine Dolls, 75c. to $10.

Fine Swiss Groups. Fine Swiss Cottages.

Carved Swiss Brackets, 19c. up. Carved Swiss Pockets, 25c. up.

Swiss Bouquet Holders. Swiss Smoking Sets.

Velvet Photo Frames, 33c. up. Gilt Photo Frames, 50c.

Rustic carved Frames, 15c. up. Photographic Frames, 10c. up.

Fine Vienna Writing Desks. Fine Vienna Work Boxes.

Fancy Candy Boxes, 5c. up. Fancy Bon Bon Boxes, 15c. up.

Cigar and Tobacco Cases. Ash and Card Receivers.

French Plate Toilet Mirrors. Carved Swiss Hand Mirrors, 25c. up.

Ruby and Gilt Colonges, 19c. Toilet Sets, 75c., $1, $1 25 set.

Stereoscopes and Views. Magnetic Toys, 25c. up.

OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

China Vases, Boxes, Groups, Inkstands, Flower Pots in fine paintings and gilt stands.

Fine Furniture sets in satin, velvet, marble, painted and polished, 25c. to $6 per set.

China, Tea and Dinner sets, from 25c. to $7 50.

150 CASES OF TOYS DOWN STAIRS.

Pianos, Trumpets, Horns, Whips, Guns, Swords, Boats, Banjos,

Livery Stables, Stores, Dolls, Houses, Noah's Arks, Wagons,

Box Toys of every kind, from 25c. to $3 per box.

Large assortment of Fancy Baskets cheap.

Woolly Dogs, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Poodles.

Talking Babies, Bleating Sheep, Barking Dogs, Mewing Cats.

Fine French Toys, Articles for Christmas Trees.

KINZEY'S, BROADWAY AND NINTH STREET.

Swiss Cottages. KINZEY'S.
Swiss Groups.
Swiss Brackets. KINZEY'S.
Swiss Frames.
Swiss Sets. KINZEY'S.
Swiss Boxes.

Swiss carved Boquet Holders, 50c. to $12.

Swiss Brackets, Hat and Towel Racks, Wall Pockets.

Swiss Match Receivers, 12c. up. Swiss carved Brackets, 19c. up. Swiss carved Ink Stands, 50c. up.

Fine gilt Ink Stands, Watch Cases, Jewel Stands, Ornaments, &c.

Fine painted Vases. Fine Toilet Mirrors.

Dressing Cases, $1 50 up. Toilet Boxes, $2 up.

Perfumery Caskets, $1 up. Jewel Caskets, $1 up.

Bohemian Card Receivers, 50c. Lava and Bisque Figures.

30 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON TOYS.

IMPORTERS' COMBINATION.

Perfumeries, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c. up. Colognes, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Earrings, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. a pair. Real Whitby Jet, 25c. a pair. Real Whitby Jets, 39c.

Fine Sleeve Buttons, 10c. a pair up. Oxidized and Gilt Lockets. Fancy gilt Hair Pins, 19c.

Large link rubber Necklaces, at 75c. Chatelaines, great variety.

500 dozen fine Buffalo coarse Combs, worth 50c., 25c. 100 dozen fine Rubber, 10c.

English Tooth and Hair Brushes. Fancy Feather Dusters, 29c. Fine Scotch Wood Goods.

Oxidized Belt Clasps, Slides, Buttons, Chatelaines, Eardrops, Chains, &c.

PANIC SALE.

We have purchased 2,500 French embroidered Skirts, splendid goods, worth from $5 to $8, to close at $2 75.

Examine them. They are cheap.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

All linen hemstitch, 12½c. Extra fine linen do., 15c.

Worked with initials, 12½c. Hemstitch and embroidered, 20c. up.

Very fine worked names, 25c. Very fine initials, 25c.

All linen embroidered and fine hemstitch, 49c.

Gents' all linen hemmed, 19c. up. Gents' all linen initials, 50c.

Gents' extra fine all linen hemstitch, with initials, 50c.

Great bargains in fine embroidered and hemstitch.

Lace Handkerchiefs in real and imitation lace.

TIE DEPARTMENT.

Silk Windsor Ties, 15c., 25c. All Silk Roman Ties, 19c.

Plaid silk Windsors, 25c. Polka spot Windsors, 31c.

Embroidered ends Windsors, 31c. Very rich imported Ties, 50c.

Rich silk Ties, 25c. Twilled shaded Ties, 19c.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

French Flowers, 10c. spray. Feathers closing out.

VELVETS AND SILKS.

Silk bonnet Velvets, 75c. yard up. Velveteens, 50c., 60c., 75c., yard.

Bonnet Silks, 50c. yard up. Lining Silks, 19c. yard up.

Corded Silks, 69c. up. Watered Silks, 75c. up.

Silk trimming Velvets. Closing at your own price.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Black Silk Fringes, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 42c., 50c. up.

Colored Silk Fringes, 6c. up. Colored Silk Trimmings, 6c. up.

Black Beaded Gimps and Fringes, 10c. yard up.

Worsted Fringes, Braids and Trimmings, very low.

Ornaments, Loops, Cords and Passementries, very low.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

Closing out, 500 long black Ostrich Plumes, from 96c. up.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

All Silk Cord Edges, 5c., 6c., 8c. No. 9 all Silk Ribbons, 12½c. No. 12 all silk Ribbons, 15c. No. 16c. all Silk Ribbons, 20c.

No. 9 Gros Grain Ribbons, 15c. No. 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, 19c.

Fancy Gros Grain Ribbons, 15c. up. Shaded Gros Grain Ribbons, 15c. up.

Windsor Sashes, all silk, 2½ yards long at $1 29.

Fancy Sash Ribbons, 15c., 25c. Rich watered Sashes, 50c.

All silk Roman Sashes, 50c. Splendid plaid Sashes, 50c.

All silk gros grain Ribbons, 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.

Ladies' Underwear closing out very low.

Hosiery—Our entire stock closing out cheap.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Opening on Monday 12 cases of new Holiday Goods from the Custom House.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS OPEN EVENINGS.

Great bargains in Toys and Dolls.

20 TO 40 PER CENT REDUCTION.

WILLIAM KINZEY'S,

767 AND 769 BROADWAY.

Corner opposite Stewart's,

Running through to 66 East Ninth street.

DRY GOODS.

A.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS TO SELECT FROM IN THIS CITY, WITHOUT DOUBT.

SPECIAL PURCHASES FOR CASH OFFERED TO-DAY.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

Retail.

EXAMINE—105 pieces black Silk Velvet, just landed from Europe, at $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, 20 per cent below last week's prices, positively.

EXAMINE—Lots of silk gros grain Ribbons, in reseda, olives, green, drabs, peacocks, black, &c. Nos. 9 and 12 at 15c. per yard.

Over 12,000 pieces of the richest all silk Gros Grains, in every desirable shade, at 20c. and 25c. per yard.

Sash Ribbons at 31c., 39c., 50c.; 6 and 7 inch sash Gros Grains at 50c., 75c. and 90c. All silk, full line.

EXAMINE—Black dress Silks at 75c., 95c., $1 05, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 up.

EXAMINE—Lace department for Holiday Goods.

EXAMINE—Needlework, Embroideries, Sets, linen Handkerchiefs for holidays.

EXAMINE—Long Ostrich Feathers, from 45c. to $10; ostrich Tips, 15c., 25c., 45c. up.

Special attention given to the manufacture of Coiffures for party and bridal occasions. Also Garlands for dresses.

EXAMINE—Our Hosiery Department—Merino Shirts, and Drawers for ladies, misses and gentlemen.

EXAMINE—Toilet Articles, Leather Goods, Fans, Ornaments, Jet Goods, Jewelry and Silverware.

EXAMINE—Embroidered Worsted Patterns, from 50c. up.

HATS AND BONNETS.

EXAMINE—Our new holiday shapes, now ready. American Felts at 25c. and 35c., all colors; finest real French Felts, every color, at 50c., 60c., 75c; fine Velveteen Hats at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1; Round Silk Velvets Hats and Bonnets, finest qualities in this city, at $1 25, $1 60, $1 75, $2 up.

EXAMINE—Fur Stock.

White Cony Caps, trimmed with wing and ear tabs, 40c.

White Cony Sacques, $3 75.

Children's Skating Sets, $1 each.

150 Misses' Sets, Muff and Boa, $1 30 each.

Our finer Sets, from $10 to $1,000, will be found cheap.

EXAMINE—Hand knitted and woven worsted Goods.

CLEARING SALE.

EXAMINE—Lot of Velveteens at 25c., 35c., 50c.

EXAMINE—Lot of black Velveteens at 35c. per yard.

MONOGRAM. NEW KID GLOVES. EDWARD.

Two Buttons, Navy Blues, Reseda, Drabs, Slates, Invisible Greens, Browns, all the desirable shades,

85 CENTS THE PAIR.

Three Buttons, same quality, $1 pair.

Every pair warranted.

One Button, all colors, 45c. pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen Street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

Grand street crosstown line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

At the Great East Side Establishment, during the holidays, Santa Claus will hold his levee, until 9 o'clock every evening,

Done at Headquarters. pro Santa Claus.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309 Grand street,

Twenty-third annual greeting.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year (when it comes).

Dolls, Wax Dolls. Toys, Toys, Toys.

As I walked down the street, there I found Ridley's store;
And every boy and girl, I guess, has been there before;
But they never saw the pretty things, he has on hand to-day;
For he traded with St. Nicholas when he came this way.
He has curls for the girls, he has toys for the boys,
He has barking dogs and babies that make every kind of noise;
He has puzzles, games, alphabets and pictures not a few,
And baskets for the million, and a million baskets too.

At the corner of Grand and Allen streets, the flag is flying high,
As if to call the people to the cheapest place to buy:
To buy dolls of china, dolls of wool, and dolls that run and walk,
And dolls of wax, and wooden dolls that laugh and cry and talk,
For he bought such a lot, that he sells them on the spot;
At less than wholesale prices, to dispose of the lot.
And the farms, and barns, and kitchens, butcher shops, and stables fine,
With dainty parlors, walnut sets and trunks, are arranged in line.

So, children, don't forget to go and call at RIDLEY'S store,
At the corner of Grand and Allen streets, with the flag above the tower.
The singing birds will welcome you, woolly lambs will bleat,
And the clowns and the circus riders perform some funny feats.
There you'll find Saint Nick at his merry old trick
Of counting out his treasures to fill the stockings quick.
He has candles for the Christmas tree, and marbles, tops and balls,
And wee balloons, and cooking stoves, and half a million dolls.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

309, 311, 311½ Grand and 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Grand street crosstown line of cars stop at the door—five minutes ride from Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT WALLER & M'SORLEY'S

grand holiday opening,

extra inducements.

Astonishing bargains in Dress Goods.

Immense stock of Satines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., in all the latest and most desirable shades, at prices lower than ever before offered.

300 pieces all wool Satines at 35c.

375 pieces best quality Satines at 50c., worth 85c. per yard.

All wool Empress Cloth, fine quality, all colors, at 37c.
Best quality Lupin's Cashmere and Merino, all shades, 40 inches wide, at 75c., worth $1 25 per yard.
Japan stripes, 30 inches wide, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
20 cases corded Poplins at 20c.
11 cases double width Lustres, all colors, at 25c.
5 cases Biarritz Cords, wide, at 25c. per yard.
Mourning Goods.
Every make and style of Mourning Goods at great bargains.
Good black Alpaca 20c., extra quality at 25c., very fine and high lustre at 87½c., worth 62c. per yard.
Magnificent stock of Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Dolmans and Cloaks, in latest styles and best materials, at great reduction in prices.
500 Paris and Berlin Jackets and Cloaks at $6, $8, $10 and upward, worth fully double the money.
Shawls. Shawls.
600 Paris Broche double Shawls at $12, $15, $18 and upward; about half importer's cost.
Better qualities comparatively as cheap.
1,000 Ottoman striped Shawls at $2 50, $3, $4, $5 and upward.
Plaid and Mourning Shawls at great bargains.
Silks. Silks.
Good black Dress Silk at $1 and upward.
Great bargains in Velvets and Velveteens.
Good Velveteen at 50c. per yard, worth 87c.
Special bargains in Blankets.
500 pairs 7-pound Blankets at $2 25 a pair.
Also Quilts, Flannels, Skirts, Woollens, White Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestics, Housekeeping, Dry Goods, &c.

WALLER & McSORLEY,

245 Grand street, near Bowery.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

TOYS	HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION	DOLLS
TOYS	THE	DOLLS
TOYS	LARGEST AND FINEST	DOLLS
TOYS	STOCK OF	DOLLS
TOYS	TOYS,	DOLLS
TOYS	DOLLS	DOLLS
TOYS	AND	DOLLS
TOYS	FANCY GOODS	DOLLS
TOYS	OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION	DOLLS
TOYS	EVER	DOLLS
TOYS	DISPLAYED	DOLLS
TOYS	IN	DOLLS
TOYS	AMERICA.	DOLLS
TOYS	OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.	DOLLS
TOYS	Everything desirable	DOLLS
TOYS	for	DOLLS
TOYS	HOLIDAY	DOLLS
TOYS	GIFTS	DOLLS
TOYS	CAN BE FOUND	DOLLS
TOYS	AT THE	DOLLS
TOYS	GRAND CENTRAL	DOLLS
TOYS	FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT	DOLLS
TOYS	OF	DOLLS
TOYS	R. H. MACY & CO.	DOLLS
TOYS		DOLLS
TOYS	A CASH DISCOUNT	DOLLS
TOYS	OF	DOLLS
TOYS	TEN PER CENT	DOLLS
TOYS	is made on all purchases amount-	DOLLS
TOYS	ing to 50c. and upward in the Toy	DOLLS
TOYS	and Doll Departments. The	DOLLS
TOYS	goods are marked in plain fig-	DOLLS
TOYS	ures, and this reduction is made	DOLLS
TOYS	from the marked price.	DOLLS

To parties buying Holiday Wares to sell again or for Sunday Schools, Fairs, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

TOYS	This is the largest establish-	DOLLS
TOYS	ment of the kind in the world.	DOLLS
TOYS	Every care has been taken in the	DOLLS
TOYS	selection of the goods in the Euro-	DOLLS
TOYS	pean and American markets, and	DOLLS
TOYS	the prices are as low, and often	DOLLS
TOYS	lower, than the prices made by	DOLLS
TOYS	wholesale houses. Owing to the	DOLLS
TOYS	fact of our importing direct and in	DOLLS
TOYS	such large quantities we are en-	DOLLS
TOYS	abled to make and sustain low	DOLLS
TOYS	prices against any competition.	DOLLS

R. H. MACY & CO., Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

A GREAT FUR SALE.

PETER STEWART,

No. 162 Bowery,

is now offering his splendid stock of manufactured Furs at less than the actual cost of the raw skins.

Children's Sets.

Muff, Boa and Box at 95c.; handsome at $1 45 and $1 65, and misses' at $1 75, $1 90; and white French Ermine, with black spots, elegantly lined with white satin, at $2 25. Children's white Fur Caps, trimmed, with head, wing and earlaps, for 38c. White Fur Sacques to match.

Ladies' white French Ermine, satin lined, $3; and with extra long Boa, $3 75; with extra fine satin and extra tassels, $4 50. Children's Royal Ermine, $8 to $10. Ladies' Royal Ermine sets, $15. River Mink, $4 25, $4 75, $5 25; very best satin lined, $6. Real Mink (warranted), $10, $12, $15 up to $37.

Imitation Squirrel, $4. Real Siberian Squirrel, from $4 50 to $9. Imitation Seal, from $7 to $9. Real Seal, from $22 50 to $35.

Black Marten, $6 to $10. Astrakhan, from $4 to $7. Black Fox, from $10 to $13 50. Real Alaska Sable, from $12 to $15. Lynx at $5. Real Lynx, $12 to $18.

And all other fashionable Furs and Fur Trimmings.

Altering and Repairing in the best manner and at the lowest possible price.

PETER STEWART, 162 Bowery, between Broome and Spring streets.

IMPORTED BONNETS—THE VERY LATEST STYLES just received, which will be sold at less than cost of importation. Mme. CAMILLE DE LACY, 882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

LACE CURTAINS.

Upholstery Goods.

Having purchased the entire stock of an importing house of upholstery goods (bankrupt), will offer this week, and continue until all are sold, the largest stock ever offered at retail in the city at about one-half their value, consisting of

Real Lace Curtains, from $7 50 per pair to finest quality manufactured.

Nottingham Lace Curtains from $2 per pair upward.

Vestibule Laces, real and Nottingham.

Plain, striped and figured Reps, Damasks, Satins, Cretonnes, Chintzes, &c.

Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels of all colors, sizes and styles, for trimming, draperies, lambrequins, &c.

Curtain Loops and Bands in endless variety.

Piano and Table Covers.

Lambrequins and Cornices,

Carpets.

Great Reduction.

In order to reduce stock preparatory to our annual inventory:—
French Moquettes, from........$2 72
English Velvets........1 75
Body Brussels........1 50
Tapestry Brussels........1 00
Three-plys........1 25
Ingrains........50c. to 75c.
Cottage Carpet........25c.
Oilcloths, all widths, at panic prices.
Druggets of every description a specialty.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

great Carpet and Upholstery Rooms,

Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth avenue, one door below Thirteenth street.

SELLING OFF.

Toys.	Ten per cent discount	Toys.
Toys.	given	Toys.
Toys.	on all sales	Toys.
Toys.	of	Toys.
Toys.	twenty-five cents	Toys.
Toys.	and over.	Toys.
Toys.	R. H. STAVELEY,	Toys.
Toys.	870 Broadway,	Toys.
Toys.	near	Toys.
Toys.	Eighteenth street.	Toys.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

ATTENTION!—IF YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL, EXchange, rent or lease a House or obtain a Mortgage call on LIVINGSTON & CO., 92 East Fourteenth street, corner Fourth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A GENTLEMAN, in poor health, will sell his House and give possession February 1; a four story high stoop Philadelphia brick front; all conveniences; 20 feet wide; West Thirty-third street; was offered $26,000 for it, but expects to sell at a price that will secure an immediate purchaser; thinks he ought to have $22,000, with Mirrors, &c., but will take less if that is above a panic market. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—AT $20,000, A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, near Park avenue, finished in cabinet work, hard wood mantels and mirrors, with latest designs and improvements; a cash buyer will get a bargain. F. CRAWFORD, corner Fifty-seventh street and Third av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME NEW FOUR story brown stone House, all improvements, &c., on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises, 141 East Thirty-seventh street. D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

East Side.

A BROAD STREET CORNER BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale, or exchange for Lots, &c. Owner, room 17, No. 5½ Pine street, from 1 to 3 P. M.

West Side.

A.—NEW NATIONAL PARADE PARK, RECENTLY adopted in the upper part of this city.—Lots for sale, fronting the Park and in the vicinity. POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A.—SIX LOTS OR 100 FEET FRONTING VERMILYEA avenue by 150 feet in depth; only 250 feet from the new parade ground; price only $10,800; $3,000 cash, balance in five years. Address G. W., Herald office.

$1,500 CASH AND $4,000 MORTGAGE WILL buy a three story brick House, with three Lots of Ground, in Twenty-third ward, and just across the Harlem Bridge, laid out in garden. Photograph of the place can be seen at the St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington streets. R. G. FARMER.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAY, FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH FIRE AND gas. If you are in search of a quiet, comfortable home, in one of the cleanest and pleasantest sections of the Heights, very convenient to Fulton and Wall street ferries and all the cars, you may possibly find the same in a small family. No. 9 Clinton street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn.

$6,500 FOR A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House, Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, 20x40x100; all modern improvements, complete order; cost $8,000; convenient to cars and ferries; splendid neighborhood; terms easy. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT TARRYTOWN—ONE HOUR FROM THIS CITY—To let or for sale, furnished and unfurnished Houses and Cottages, at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

A HANDSOME TWO STORY BASEMENT AND CELlar House on Washington avenue, near Eleventh street, Tremont, for sale at a sacrifice; lot 50x120. D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

PORT MORRIS, MORRISANIA AND NORTH NEW York, now New York city.—Lots near the Harlem bridge, on graded streets, for $1,000 and upwards, upon most liberal terms. Apply to the agents, F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

$4,200.—A GREAT OPPORTUNITY IN NEW Twenty-fourth ward.—Six finest Lots on Fordham Ridge; three fronts, 350 feet; gas; surrounded by handsome residences; 200 feet from Central avenue Boulevard; terms easy. S. M. BROWN, corner Fourth avenue and 129th street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HYland Falls, on the Hudson, 1½ miles from West Point; 70 rooms, 7 acres of ground; price $35,000; terms easy. Address WILLETT PARRY, Hyland Falls, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SUITABLE SITES FOR manufacturing purposes in the city of Utica, the most central and accessible city in the State, will be given without charge to manufacturers who will establish their business in the city. Apply to T. R. PROCTOR, at Bagg's Hotel, or to A. B. JOHNSON, No. 81 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

$9,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF THE BEST Dairy Farms in Orange county, 135 acres, good buildings of all kinds; terms easy. THOMAS H. BORLAND, 12 Chambers street.

$25,000.—FIRST CLASS STOCK FARM OF 163 acres, with improvements and half mile race course; two hours' ride from the city. For particulars apply to E. A. CONDIT & CO., 120 Broadway, Equitable Building. No brokers.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

ANY OWNER OF CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY, BElow Fortieth street, who desires to exchange for two good Newark Houses well rented, free and clear, together with small uptown residence. Total net cash value, $20,000. Call on T. M. WOOLLEY, 5½ Pine street.

COUNTRY STORE—$4,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Groceries, Clothing, &c., to exchange for $5,000 cash; balance first mortgages or real estate. JAMES L. BODWELL, 111 Main street, Rahway, N. J.

EXCHANGE—VALUABLE STOCKS FOR A SMALL Farm or Residence near New York; must be healthy location and free. GEO. CASSIDY, 171½ Hamilton street, Albany, N. Y.

EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM—TWO BRICK AND three frame Houses in Brooklyn, near the ferries; all well rented. D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street, New York.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS, NEAR EIGHTIETH street, also eight on 136th and 137th streets, to exchange for House worth about $15,000 or $20,000, situated south of Seventy-second street; equity in lots $12,500 and $10,000; a most favorable chance for a builder. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS WILL BE received at or above full market rates for improved and paying Real Estate, Brooklyn, near ferry. J. D. CONDICT, 149 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A DRY AND FANCY GOODS AND Millinery Business, old established; stand good; location in a thriving manufacturing town in Connecticut, on line of New York and New Haven Railroad; would sell for cash or trade for unencumbered Real Estate. Address REAL ESTATE, box 254 Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—CITY RESIDENCE, WELL LOCATED, for elegant place at Long Branch, finely furnished; stable, ice house, &c.; first house from Ocean avenue; lot 175x290. J. D. CONDICT, 149 Broadway.

WILL EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CHICAGO CITY Property, cash value $16,000, for improved Property in New York or Brooklyn of about same value. Principals only address R., box 5,568 New York Post office.

$800,000 WORTH OF FIRST CLASS IMproved Real Estate in this city, to exchange in one parcel, for vacant city Lots in good location. Apply to E. HANFORD, 294 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED HIGH STOOP PRIvate House, in respectable location, below Thirty-sixth street, west side. Owners state full particulars, addressing CASH BUYER, Herald office.

WANTED.—ALL CASH WILL BE PAID FOR REAL Estate at moderate prices; we have orders and can furnish buyers for Houses that are cheap; from $10,000 to $50,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 69 West Twenty-third street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—ELFELT, LEVI & CO., OF 132 CHURCH street, manufacturers of clothing, have removed to 79 and 81 Worth street, where work will be received.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A FRONT UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED—AS AN office, for a young physician; rent not to exceed $20 per month; location between Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address Dr. W., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH APPARTments for housekeeping. Address, with number, location, lowest price and other complete particulars, HATHAWAY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRE HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of Apartments, near Fifth Avenue Hotel or Gilsey House. Address COTTON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 248 3D AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST streets—50 per cent more in cash will be paid than elsewhere for ladies' silk and woollen Dresses, gentlemen's Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces. A note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ. Brooklyn orders attended.

AT F. HARRIS', 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Washington and Waverley places, ladies and gentlemen can still receive the highest prices for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets. Please call or address as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Harris.

AT M. MARKS' WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value in cash for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call at or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Please try and satisfy yourselves. Orders to Brooklyn punctually attended to.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Note by mail will be punctually attended to.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S, 68 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR Waverley place—The utmost value paid in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

A.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN POSITIVELY receive more than the actual value for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c., as we are bound to fill our contracts for the South. To satisfy yourself please call on or send a note to Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamships are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Dec. 27, noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid Certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at 35 Broadway or pier 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'Donnell & Faulk, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
M. S. Creagh, 102 State street, Boston.
F. C. Brown, 32 South Clark, corner Lake street, Chicago.
Wm. Inman, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship MOSEL, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, Dec. 20.
Rates of Passage to London, Havre and Bremen (payable in gold or its equivalent in currency).
First Cabin.........$120
Second Cabin.........72
Steerage.........30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
VIRGINIA.........Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA.........Saturday, Dec. 27
PENNSYLVANIA.........Saturday, January 10
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre.........Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE, Lemarie.........Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT, Lachenez.........Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874
PRICE OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125. Second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers going to or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. NOTICE.
This company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Thomson.........Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace.........Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.........Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Guard.........December 17, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Moore.........December 24, at 9:30 A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP WYOMING, sailing Wednesday, December 17, will carry a limited number of intermediate passengers at $50, currency, each. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered Steamships, sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.........December 20, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.........December 27, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.........January 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.........January 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........January 17, at 3 P. M.
—From the White Star Docks, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates—$32 currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE. NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage, from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*RUSSIA....W'sday, Dec. 17	HECLA.....Sa'day, Dec. 20
JAVA.......W'sday, Dec. 24	PARTHIA...Sa'day, Dec. 27
CUBA.......W'sday, Dec. 31	SAMARIA...Sa'day, Jan. 3
CALABRIA.W'sday, Jan. 7	ATLAS......Sa'day, Jan. 10
ALGERIA..W'sday, Jan. 14	MARATHON..Sa'day, Jan. 17

and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to P. H. DU VERNET, Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
DELTA (chartered).........December 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.
First cabin passage, $75 and $80 currency; second cabin, $55 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, 17 Broadway, New York.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE. NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
LADY LYCETT, Eratt.........Saturday, Dec. 20
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper.........Saturday, Dec. 27
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $120.
Apply to the Agents, 70 South street.
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

ANCHOR LINE. Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CASTALIA....Wed., Dec. 17	ETHIOPIA.....Sat., Jan. 3
ANGLIA.......Sat., Dec. 20	CALEDONIA..Wed., Jan. 7
TRINACRIA...Wed., Dec. 24	AUSTRALIA...Sat., Jan. 10
CALIFORNIA..Sat., Dec. 27	OLYMPIA.....Wed., Jan. 14
ITALIA.......Wed., Dec. 31	VICTORIA....Sat., Jan. 17

The passenger accommodations on the steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.
WED. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return, $130, currency.
SAT. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at the lowest rates.
DRAFTS FOR ANY AMOUNT AT CURRENCY RATES.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain J. Meyer, will sail on Thursday, December 18, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, { Upper saloon, $120. Lower saloon, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The POMMERANIA will sail December 25.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

EAGLE LINE.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant and full-powered iron steamship GOETHE, Captain Wilson, will sail on TUESDAY, December 9, at 2 P. M., from Eagle Line pier, foot of First street, Hoboken.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg:—Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for 6 to 20 persons, well lighted and provided with dining tables.
For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upwards issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE. Monday, December 22, steamship ACAPULCO, Captain A. G. Gray, leaves pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock M. for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, pier 42 North River, New York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch the new and first class iron steamship GRANADA, Captain C. P. Seabury; L. W. Hauxhurst, chief engineer; George Rack, purser; Dr. Beach, surgeon, for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on Tuesday, 16th of December.
For rates of freight and other information apply at pier 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month, making close connection at Rio de Janeiro with the English and French mail steamships for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
The splendid Steamship ONTARIO, Captain GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from pier 43 North River on TUESDAY, December 23, at 3 P. M., calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
First Cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage, half price; Excursion tickets good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
First class full-powered English built iron screw steamers. From pier 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.........January 9
CLARIBEL.........December 19
For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.........December 26
ETNA.........January 15
First class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 56 Wall and 59 Pine street.

FOR HAMILTON AND ST. GEORGE, BERMUDA—Carrying the United States mails.
The first class steamship PERIT, Ellis, master, will be despatched for the above ports from pier 9, East River, on Wednesday, December 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to LUNT BROTHERS, 28 South street.

FOR HAVANA, NASSAU, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. NEW YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (Havana direct).........Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexico).........Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana via Nassau).........Dec. 24
CUBA (Havana direct).........Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct).........Dec. 31
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. The steamer CITY OF MERIDA will leave pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., December 24. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
Steamship MORRO CASTLE.........December 16
Steamship CRESCENT CITY.........December 23
Steamship WILMINGTON.........December 30
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

TEXAS LINE—FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, December 6, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The following new and first class steamers will sail every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River:—
Steamer CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Evans, Dec. 17
Steamer CARONDELET.........Dec. 24
Steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines.........Dec. 31
Steamer CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Deering...Jan. 7
Freight received daily. Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aransas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, December 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain James Crawford, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 20, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aransas wharf, Brazos, Santiago, St. Louis and Mobile. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND. DAILY LINE to Norfolk and tri-weekly to Richmond. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street, steamers leave daily at 3 P. M. for Norfolk, and passenger steamers for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, same hour.
Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points South and Southwest via Virginia and Tennessee, Atlantic Coast, Seaboard and other lines; also by Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for Western Points, and by steamers at Norfolk for Newbern and Washington, N. C., and other points.
Office, 187 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON via Newport and Fall River.
The magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON AND ALBANY.
The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave pier 35, foot Franklin street, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. For freight and passengers apply on board. Landing at Cold Spring, Rhinebeck and Malden.
S. W. STIMPSON, Agent.

NAVIGATION RESUMED TO CATSKILL.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North River, Monday, December 15, at 5 P. M., for Coldspring, Catskill and Hudson. Passage $1 50. BLACK & DONAHUE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 10, 7:30, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Trenton, at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10 and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4 and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M. 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5 15 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:05 and 6:10 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15 and 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50 and 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.—THE ELEGANT steamers RHODE ISLAND, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. NARRAGANSETT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from pier 33 North River, at 4 P. M.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street. SOIREE at Brevoort Hall, Monday, December 15, 1873. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCing, No. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, are now open for the season. Send for a circular.

A.—CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PLIMPTON Building, intersection Stuyvesant and Ninth streets. Classes every Monday and Thursday, afternoon and evening; new classes now forming. Private lessons a specialty.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir Park, pupils can attend at their convenience and receive individual instruction in Waltzing, &c. See circular. Strictly Private Lessons given daily.

AT WILSON & HAMILTON'S DANCING ACADEMIES, Madison Hall, 216 East Thirty-fourth street, and Arthur Hall, 303 West Fourteenth street.—Classes now open for beginners. Send for circular. Private lessons at any hour. Soiree every Monday at Madison Hall, and every Tuesday at Arthur Hall.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Private and class lessons every day. All dances taught perfectly per quarter. Six in private lessons.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
LADIES—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3½ P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ P. M.
CHILDREN—Wednesdays, 3½; Saturdays, 3 P. M.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.

MACPHERSON'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, Hamilton Assembly Rooms, corner East Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue.
Pupils can attend at their convenience and receive individual instruction in all the modern dances, including the modern Boston Redowa and Deux Temps. No specialty. Classes meet Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MRS. TRENOR GIVES STRICTLY PRIVATE LESsons to ladies and gentlemen at all hours daily. Ladies' Private Class on Tuesday and Friday, at 2 P. M. TRENOR'S Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 and 587 Broadway. 585 and 587.
Manager.........R. W. BUTLER
THE GIANT SHOW OF ATTRACTIONS.
THIS WEEK AN IMMENSE OLIO BILL.

MISS LIZZIE KELSEY.	LEONA DARE.
JOHN HART.	ADD RYMAN.
SAM RICKEY.	MASTER BARNEY.
WALTERS AND MORTON.	

THE STARS OF THE PROFESSION.
Rickey's amusing sketch entitled TAKING THE PLEDGE.
The roaring farce of GROUNDS FOR A DIVORCE.
DUTCH ORGAN GIRL—JOHN ALLEN.
KENO—JOHN HART AND ADD RYMAN.
THE BROADWAY DANCING MASTER—JOHN QUEEN.
WICKED WORLD, A NEW AVERSION,
THE MASKED BALL, and other Extravaganzas, in which all our Great Company will appear.
Popular prices of admission—25c., 50c., $1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock. Popular prices.
LAST WEEK of the distinguished American actor, EDWIN ADAMS.

THE ROMANTIC FRENCH DRAMA, DEAD HEART. FIVE NIGHTS. TWO MATINEES.	FRIDAY, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT. DREAMS OF DELUSION and WILD OATS.

Great original character, Robert Landry, in Dead Heart; Rover in Wild Oats and Sir Richard Harleigh in Dreams of Delusion.
In preparation, Mr. Pickwick's Christmas Story, by Charles Dickens, GABRIEL GRUB.
The most fantastic, sparkling, sensational, supernatural, demoniacal, moral and instructive, Christmas imagination ever presented.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 624 BROADWAY.
EXTA. EXTRA. EXTRA.
GRAND MATINEE BENEFIT TO MR. GEORGE WARREN, THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 18.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, METROPOLITAN THEATRE COMPANY, TONY PASTOR'S COMPANY AND A MYRIAD OF VOLUNTEERS APPEARING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, prior to departure for Cincinnati, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
On this occasion MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON will sing on WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 24, and 26, while THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 25, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 27, will be devoted to the final representations of the brilliant success of the season, Verdi's grand masterwork,
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
The sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 22, at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M.
N. B.—Subscribers desirous of retaining boxes for the above will please leave directions at the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH
ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT DELINEATOR OF SPECIALTIES.
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, and every evening this week and on SATURDAY, MATINEE, AT 1:30, KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER!!!
This gentleman is properly esteemed by the press and public as the BEST IMPERSONATOR OF AMERICAN CHARACTER KNOWN ON THE STAGE.
He will be sustained in his vivid portraiture of SOUTHWESTERN CHARACTER BY THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The Drama will be presented with New and Beautiful Scenery by Mr. Thomas A. Glessing and assistants.
Seats secured in advance at the Theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT MORAL SHOW, American Institute Building, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.
The present week will witness innumerable new and interesting features in every department of the great MUSEUM, MENAGERIE and CIRCUS. Brilliant Equestrians—male and female—daring Trapezists, and 200 general performers, in the great Double Circus, daily, at 2 and 8 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING, December 18, Grand Military Spectacle and thrilling Equestrian Battle Scene, introducing hundreds of men and horses. Admission, 50 cents; children under 9, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS—STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 8 P. M.
FRIDAY, Dec. 19, at 8 P. M.
MATINEE Dec. 20, at 1:30 P. M.
TICKETS AT THE HALL AND AT 114 BROADWAY.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Children under 9 years, half price.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AVENUE, FORTY-FIFTH STREET, Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH'S LECTURE, WHO SHALL WIN? TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1873. Admission 25 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at the theatre ticket office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av.; the Florence Sewing Machine Company, Union square; the principal book and music sellers, and at the doors on the evening of the entertainment.

HOW PRISONERS escape from the Tombs. | SEE HOW IT IS DONE IN THE great local drama, The Irish Detective, this evening, at Wood's Museum. See it.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, open day and evening. Turkish Bath, Boxing, Fencing, &c. The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION takes place December 29. Members and friends take notice.

MUSICAL.

ANTONIO PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER FROM Italian Opera, teaches Piano and Singing at 117 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; terms moderate.

BASS AND TENOR VOICES WANTED—FOR A VOLunteer chorus; good music and thorough instruction. Apply Tuesday or Saturday evenings, 8 o'clock, at lecture room adjoining Trinity church, corner of Washington and Seventh streets, Hoboken.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY has been incorporated in the NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue, next door to Delmonico's, NOW THE MOST EXTENSIVE and complete music school in the United States.
Pupils may begin at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

ILLUMINATED LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY, TO young men; Wonders of the Maniken. December 15, 8 P. M. Admission 25c. Cooper Institute Hall, No. 18.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A MAGNIFICENT GRANDE DUCHESSE STYLE satin brocade Parlor Suit, nearly new, made to order, cost $800, for $225 cash; one do., $175; brocatel and rep Sitting Room Suits, $65, $50 and $35; Pianoforte, Paintings; library, chamber, dining Furniture; Carpets; a great sacrifice; property family leaving city. Residence 104 East 25th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, will sell in lots, for 40c. on dollar, Furniture 5 story residence, 120 West 23d street, near 6th av., magnificent Parlor Suits, 14 pieces, cost $1,000, for $250 each; rep and haircloth Suits, $40, $50, $60, $75; Chickering & Son's Pianoforte, cost $850, for $250; Carpets, 50c.; Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains, Tables, &c.; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, China, Silver Cutlery, Oilcloths; other articles too numerous to mention. N. B.—No reasonable offer refused for cash. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A.—NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.—OVER 250 lots of elegant Household Furniture, comprising every article necessary for genteel housekeeping, to be sold for less than half cost in lots to suit purchasers, house to let, at private residence 21 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

A.—MUST BE SOLD, COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD Furniture private residence 210 West 21st st., consisting Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Furniture, magnificent Decker & Bros. 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, fine Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Bedding, &c. N. B.—Must be sold. Call two days.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale—Superb Grand Duchesse Suit, made order, cost $800, for $200; do., $100; do., $40; Piano forte, four round corners, for $250; marquetry Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Carpets, Clocks; Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware, half original cost; house furnished last May; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

CARPETS, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Payments taken by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE AT THE LOWEST cash prices; weekly or monthly payments taken. D. A. CUNNINGHAM, 386 Third avenue, between 27th and 28th streets.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS—All sizes, handsome styles, very cheap; also 100 patterns rich and beautiful Wall Paper, at half price, at 112 Fulton street, between William and Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BRILLIANT SUCCESS. VOKES.
The new grand fairy spectacle, CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.	BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. Gorgeous Costumes. Unique Appointments. EXQUISITE MUSIC.	VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.
VICTORIA, JESSIE, ROSINA, FREDERICK, FAWDON.	See the charming NURSERY TABLEAUX. Cinderella, Jack, the Giant Killer, Blue Beard,	VICTORIA, JESSIE, ROSINA, FREDERICK, FAWDON.
VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.	Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Aladdin, Twenty-four Blackbirds, Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe.	VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.
VICTORIA, JESSIE, ROSINA, FREDERICK, FAWDON.	Grand Corps de Ballet. Transformation Scene. Mlle. Marie Bonfanti. AN UPROAR OF FUN.	VICTORIA, JESSIE, ROSINA, FREDERICK, FAWDON.

Evening at 8. Carriages at 10:45.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30, commences at 8 o'clock.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
It is respectfully announced that, previous to the production of Mr. Boucicault's new Comedy, A CONSTANT VARIETY will be effected by a COMPLETE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EACH EVENING.
MONDAY EVENING, December 15, 1873, will be presented Goldsmith's great Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......YOUNG MARLOW
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. FERGUSON, E. F. BROWNE, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, J. JOSEPHS, J. CURRAN, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
TUESDAY EVENING—ROBERTSON'S Military Comedy of OURS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—THE LIAR.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT'S new Comedy, entitled A MAN OF HONOR, will be produced for the first time on SATURDAY EVENING, December 20.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF Boucicault's new play LED ASTRAY, which will be repeated every night and at the SATURDAY MATINEES until further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OTHELLO.—SALVINI.
FAREWELL AND POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF Signor TOMASO SALVINI, OF Signor TOMASO SALVINI, THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN, in consequence of engagements previously made to visit Chicago, New Orleans, Havana and Mexico.
THIS MONDAY, Dec. 15, GRAND GALA NIGHT. FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE and ONLY BENEFIT OF Signor SALVINI.
Only time of Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy,
OTHELLO. OTHELLO. OTHELLO.
OTHELLO. OTHELLO. OTHELLO.
SALVINI in his world famous impersonation, OTHELLO.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
BY REQUEST—THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
SAMSON. SAMSON. SAMSON.
SAMSON. SAMSON. SAMSON.
SALVINI in his powerful role, SAMSON.
FRIDAY—LAST and FAREWELL SALVINI NIGHT. BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PIAMONTI.
Only time of Giacommetti's historical Drama, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SALVINI in his great role..ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX
PIAMONTI......as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND
SATURDAY—FAREWELL SALVINI MATINEE.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, parquet and balcony, $1 extra; Private Boxes, four seats, $10; Family Circle, 50c.

514 THEATRE 514 BROADWAY. COMIQUE.
Mr. JOSH HART.........Sole Proprietor.
THE LADIES' FAVORITE RESORT, THE SPECIALTY THEATRE OF THE WORLD.
WHY! is the Theatre Comique the
WHY! favorite resort for Families?
Because there is lots of Fun and NO VULGARITY.
READ WHAT The Sunday Times And Messenger says:—
We can assure the public that, from first to last, the patrons of the Theatre Comique will hear no word and witness no gesture that prudery itself could term indelicate, course or vulgar.
THE $2,500 BOX MYSTERY.
$2,500 $2,500
$2,500 $2,500
BOX MYSTERY.
The most wonderful Performance ever seen in New York.
CARD.—Mr. JOSH HART assures the public that this will be the first time that the Indian Box Trick has ever been given in this city, The Babolians performing with one bag only, with one bag only, that being the original INDIAN BOX TRICK, and not two bags, as used by others.
Recovery and positive appearance of Mr. TONY HART, Mr. TONY HART, and first time of the long promised original Irish sketch, entitled the BLACK BALL SAILORS.
Reappearance of Mr. FRANK KERNS, Mr. FRANK KERNS.
First week of the great character vocalist, Mr. HARRY MUNROE.
First week of the BEAUTIFUL ZITTELA and her troupe of gymnasts.
First week of the celebrated clown, Mr. G. H. ADAMS, in his wonderful STILT ACT.
First week of the Irish vocalist, Miss KATE O'CONNOR.
First week of Mr. ED. HARRIGAN as the IRISH POLICEMAN, in John F. Poole's comic drama, viz.:—NEW YORK BY NIGHT.
Mr. ED. HARRIGAN as the IRISH POLICEMAN.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
The entire evening bill at the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. REEVE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatization of his most popular romance, THE WOMAN IN WHITE THE WOMAN IN WHITE (produced under the immediate supervision of the author), and first appearance in America of MR. WYBERT REEVE, MR. WYBERT REEVE, The famous English Comedian, in his masterly and unrivalled impersonation of COUNT FOSCO, as played by him upwards of 500 nights.
The piece presented with NEW SCENERY, and APPOINTMENTS CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST.
N. B.—The principal situations in the drama are not to be found in the novel, having been invented by Mr. Wilkie Collins expressly for the purpose of increasing the effect of his work on the stage.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE. In a Prologue and four Acts.
COUNT FOSCO.........Mr. WYBERT REEVE
Sir Percival Glyde.........Mr. Charles J. Fyffe
Walter Hartright.........Mr. Fred. G. Maeder
Professor Pesca.........Mr. Martin Golden
Anne Catherick, the Woman in White } Laura Fairlie, afterwards Lady Glyde } Miss Helen Tracy
Marian Halcombe.........Miss Ida Vernon
Mrs. Catherick.........Miss Preston
Madame Fosco.........Miss Bella Golden
The Matron.........Mrs. Sidney Wilkins
THE PROLOGUE. Burial Ground and Church of Old Walsingham.
THE DRAMA.
ACT 1—Date, June 30, 1862. Limmeridge Park, Cumberland—The Swiss Chalet.
ACT 2—Date, August 31, 1862. Blackwater Park, Hampshire—The Verandah.
ACT 3—Date, Sept. 1, 1862. Scene 1—Smoking Room. Scene 2—Lunatic Asylum.
ACT 4—Date, Sept. 26, 1862. Scene 1—Village Inn. Scene 2—Fosco's Home.
THE DEATH OF FOSCO.
Commence at 8. Carriages at 11.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee, A STORY OF THE HEART, by Bronson Howard, Esq., entitled LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY

THE BEST OF ALL DUTCH COMEDIANS, ADAMS BROTHERS, First appearance.	The great Irish Comique BILLY ASHCROFT. The Dashing Vocalist Miss KITTY BROOKE.

Professor RICHARDS THE WONDROUS MANFISH.
A new sensational Drama, entitled UNCLE SAM'S BLUE JACKETS.
TONY PASTOR in his new LOCAL LYRICS.
Miss JENNIE ENGEL. The FREEMAN SISTERS. BILLY BARRY, JOE LANG, LARRY TOOLEY, FRANK GERARD, CHAS. SEABERT, HANNAH BIRCH, E. ADAMS, W. ADAMS, &C.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquet, 35c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, 50c.; Private Boxes, $3 and $5. MATINEES, on Tuesday and Saturday. Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

THE VISITOR TO Murderers' Row, in the Tombs, | SEE THE GREAT LOCAL drama, The Irish Detective, this evening, at Wood's Museum. Most intense interest. See it.

"GALAXY" MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2 o'clock.
MR. CHARLES WHITNEY. Oratorical and Shakespearian Impersonations, ASSOCIATION HALL.
Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West Twenty-third street. Course ticket holders admitted free.

OLD POP CORNJUICE, the aged darky in New York, | IN THE GREATEST OF ALL local dramas, The Irish Detective. Wood's Museum, this evening. See it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DECEMBER 22, 1873. RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL. SEMI-CENTENNIAL, MORTON COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
Tickets for sale at 114, 434, 626, 711 and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. PANTOMIME
SPECIAL PRICES.—Admission, 50c.; Secured Seats 50c. and $1 extra; Family Circle, 40c.
, Begins, evening at 8, and Saturday matinees at 1½.
SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DELIGHTED PEOPLE PRESENT DURING THE THREE WEEKS LAST PAST!!!
"HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD," MR. G. L. FOX'S BEST GRAND SPECTACULAR COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME!
Illustrating the adventures in foreign parts of the merry hero, HUMPTY DUMPTY, and his hapless compagnon du voyage, old ONE-TWO.
THE GREATEST OF ALL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!
NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! NEW TRICKS! NEW BALLETS!
EVERY FEATURE FRESH, NEW AND BRIGHT!
RIGL SISTERS! JACKLEY TROUPE! MARTIN FAMILY! HERR LIND!
and an auxiliary force of over 300.
Prince Docillian.........Miss Fanny Hayward
The Original Humpty Dumpty.........Mr. G. L. Fox
Old One-Two, Buckle-My-Shoe.........Mr. C. K. Fox

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS of THE LADY OF LYONS, THE LADY OF LYONS, with MR. CHARLES FECHTER MR. CHARLES FECHTER MR. CHARLES FECHTER as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, CLAUDE MELNOTTE, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
In active preparation for immediate production one of Mr. Fechter's specialties, in a play of his own adaption.

LYCEUM THEATRE—TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8, CHAS. FECHTER IN LADY OF LYONS. Seats can be secured at POND'S MUSIC STORE, 39 UNION SQUARE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. T. G. RIGGS.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. AN ENTIRELY NEW SENSATION.

EVENING AT 8. The versatile character actor, Mr. T. GRATTAN RIGGS, FIRST TIME in the new and startling local Drama entitled THE IRISH DETECTIVE, supported by and FIRST NIGHT of the reappearance of the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.	AFTERNOON AT 2. The charming and beautiful little native actress, Miss MINNIE FOSTER, in the great sensation Drama entitled MADCAP, supported by an efficient selection from the strength of the WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear in a round of his celebrated impersonations.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, next to Broadway, in West Twenty-eighth street. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30 o'clock. The box office of this Theatre is open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured one week in advance.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY EVENING, December 15 (second time and by special request), LONDON ASSURANCE.
Received Saturday night with laughter and enthusiastic applause.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 16, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, given last Monday with emphatic success.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, December 17, Mr. DALY begs to announce, will be performed the first of the series of NEW DRAMAS with which he intends to mark the season at his new theatre. It is an entirely new and striking adaptation of a new and weird drama by ADOLPH BELOT, which is the REIGNING PARISIAN sensation, under the title of PARRICIDE.
M. Belot is known in America by his famous novel, "Article 47," on which Mr. DALY founded his popular drama of that name. The present play, in the course of its seven tableaux, possesses an intense interest, not only from its extreme novelty of plot and subject, but its vivid force of character painting and PROFOUND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.
Box sheet now open.

GERMANIA THEATRE. AD. NEUENDORFF.........DIRECTOR
MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, DIE SCHOENE GALATHEE. Ein Zundhölzchen Zwischen Zwei Feuern. Mannschaft an Bord.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

A. R. SAMUELLS' NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. MONDAY, DEC. 15, THE YOUNG AMERICAN ACTRESS, MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE, IN FRED. MARSDAY'S PLAY ENTITLED ALMA; OR, HELD IN BONDAGE. MONDAY, DEC. 22, EDWIN ADAMS. ENOCH ARDEN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. 23D STREET, between 6th and 7th avs., near Booth's Theatre. Begins at 8. Over at 10. Matinee Saturday at 2. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats secured.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE MUTTON TRIAL.
Lawyer Fleeceum (his original character).........Bob Hart
Judge Box......Brockway | Farmer Snarl...N. Seymour
The Prisoner...Dave Reed | Jury by 12 intelligent Mokes
UNSWORTH AND EUGENE.
Burlesque Opera. Jubilee Tinpanonion. Unsworth's Bungo.
THE RIVAL DARKIES. KNOCK ME DOWN.
Emerson, Brockway, Stanwood, Seymour, Dan Bryant.
THE CONSPIRITORS. A LA BAZAM.
Stephen C. Foster's beautiful Song and Chorus, HARD TIMES COME AGAIN NO MORE.
Last week of the screaming sketch, SLIPPERY DAY.
Christmas Week the fairy burlesque CINDERELLA.
Matinee Saturday at 2. Children half price.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, At Armory, corner Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1873.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. OVERTURE, "Fra Diavolo".........Auber
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
2. ROMANZA, "L'Eclair".........Halevy
Aria for cornet and baritone, with obligato for flutes and clarionets
3. SCHILLER—MARSCH TRIOMPHALE.........Meyerbeer
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
4. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Facilitate".........Arbau
Mr. M. Arbuckle.
5. POT-POURRI, "Grande Duchesse".........Offenbach
Introducing the most popular melodies of the opera.
PART II.
6. OVERTURE, "Raymond".........Ambroise Thomas
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
7. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, "Bouquet of Songs" Lefebre
Introducing "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," from Wallac's "Lurline;" an Aria from "Il Trovatore," and "The Last Rose of Summer."
Mr. E. A. Lefebre.
8. MARSCH AUX FLAMBEAUX, "Torchlight Dance" Meyerbeer
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
9. CONCERT WALTZ, "Morning Journal".........Strauss
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
10. GRAND DIVERTIMENTO ON THE AIRS OF ALL NATIONS, introducing variations for clarionet, flute, saxophone, cornet, horn, trombone, baritone, and closing with the National Anthem, "My Country 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty"
Conductor.........P. S. GILMORE
Tickets, 50c., for sale at door. Concert at 8.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE NEW YORK GERMANIA THEATRE SOCIETY. DER ELEPHANT. Comedy in four acts, by Moser.
AD. NEUENDORFF.........DIRECTOR
Box office open from 9 till 6 o'clock.

CUBA. CUBA. CUBA.
A benefit in aid of the widows and orphans of the victims of the VIRGINIUS MASSACRE will be given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, December 20, by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association.
Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK.........Manageress
On which occasion will be presented the beautiful play of THE HUNCHBACK and THE QUIET FAMILY.
An auction sale of the Boxes will be held at the Union Square Theatre on Tuesday morning, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. Box office for the sale of seats now open at the Academy of Music and at the Union Square Theatre.
Prices of admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.
His highly popular and humorous lecture,
MRS. GRUNDY.
Doors open at 7¼. Admission 50 cents.

THE Irish Detective. | THE GREATEST OF ALL LOCAL DRAMAS, at Wood's Museum this week. T. Grattan Riggs in seven different characters. See it to-night.

SAUSE'S SOIREE DANSANTE, Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street, MONDAY, December 15, 1873.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES. ASSOCIATION HALL. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, JAMES T. FIELDS. Subject—"Writers of Modern Fiction." Tickets at the Library 114 Broadway, and the Hall.

THE MAN from Donegal. | T. GRATTAN RIGGS AS MICHAEL DOOLAN in the great local drama, The Irish Detective, at Wood's Museum this evening. See it.

GRAND CONCERT, by SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Music by EBEN'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND OF SIXTY PERFORMERS. Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

THE CROSBY street Italian Padrone. | MATTEO, THE PADRONE, REPRESented by T. Grattan Riggs in The Irish Detective. Poole's best local drama, Wood's Museum, this week. See it.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

ASHANTEE.

March of the British Army Expedition Into the Country.

Herald Special Report from Sir Garnet Wolseley's Headquarters.

Pen-and-Ink Sketches of the Members of the Staff of the British Commander.

The Sahara and Saddening Reminiscences of the Inhospitable Shore.

THE SLAVE DRIVERS OF THE DESERT.

Christian Propagandism Under British Missionary Influences.

The Ivory and Gold Coast and the Kingdom of the Ashantees.

THE HERALD NEWS STEAMER DAUNTLESS

Causes of the War Between Victoria and King Coffee.

Sir Garnet Wolseley Interviewed and Dinner at the Government House.

Sketch of the Youthful General.

HIS DISLIKE OF PRESS MEN AND WHY

Difficulties in the Field Which Impede a Sixth Effort in the Cause of Freedom.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Oct. 31, 1873.

We stood on the deck of the steamer Benin, of the African Steamship Company, a mixed lot of passengers, gazing on the murky loom which marked where Liverpool stood, growing more and more indistinct as the good Benin steamed bravely down the Mersey towards Ashantee land. As Liverpool receded from view and English land disappeared we turned to one another for novelty, and mutual questioning elicited the fact that we were mostly all bound for Ashantee.

WHO THEY WERE AND WHY THEY WENT.

There were six doctors, five control officers, one staff officer, one volunteer and one correspondent of us who were bound to the war, but there were a few others destined for ports south of the Equator. There were two Germans of the West African expedition bound for the exploration of Central Africa. One of them was Dr. Falkenstein, a serious, earnest man, industrious, reflective and fearfully copious in note taking. The other, his companion, was a student. I was quite amused by the way in which the two evidently anticipated future delights in store for them when they should set foot on the shores of the classic Congo. If a fly buzzed about their ears a chase was made after him, and he was remorselessly prepared for the inspection of the *savans* of Germany. Two or three insignificant little shore birds were also added to the list of the slaughtered and stuffed. I have been through all this myself. I have shared in this boyish eagerness to grasp at once the delights which the fancy has painted in the perspective, and I can sympathize with men of robust health and untamed energy who, while they cannot at once stride into the enchanted land, clutch at any thing, however trivial, which belongs to its outskirts, and regard it with wonder and undisguised admiration, whereas in a few weeks or so they will throw it away and wonder at their own simplicity.

Our doctors, six in number, were all young men; one or two of them with a high idea of their mission in the fever field, while the others seemed better adapted for anything rather than a hospital. The control officers—though what in the world they do control I know not—were overgrown boys from Sandhurst College, airing their sub-lieutenants' uniforms for the first time. They had plenty of stamina in them, and I have no doubt Africa will demand a large share of it, if not all. The staff officer was Captain Butler, the author of the "Great Lone Land" and the "Wild North Land," who is going to join Sir Garnet Wolseley, and perhaps will be able to pick up notes for a book he may well call the "Great Black Land."

THE VOLUNTEER.

Well, I will not mention his name, lest the HERALD might publish it to his shame; but each time I accompany an English expedition I am fated to meet some oddity. In Abyssinia I met Captain Evilnose, of the W. O., ex-Governor of L——, ex-Pacha of A——, ex-Bey of T——, who turned out to be an exceedingly amusing man, a most outrageous ——, but whom everybody admitted to be really very interesting. One of his most interesting stories was about how he killed 417 Yankees before breakfast off Yorktown. This story was not generally believed, but everybody said the story was amusing. Evilnose was a volunteer for Abyssinia—our odd friend on board the Benin is a volunteer for Ashantee. Our odd friend thinks it necessary to tell everybody he has paid his own passage; but then he did it on principle. "England expects every man to do his duty." Our odd friend is going to Coomassie; he is going to give King Coffee, of Ashantee, a "reg'lar duster," you know, by jingo. It was our odd friend who assisted Havelock at the relief of Lucknow and staved off a fierce attack from somebody at Allum-bagh. But whenever our odd friend arrives at this stage of his thousand-times-told-tale, it has been noticed that the passengers turn their faces toward one another and wink compassionately, which we have learned to know means "the poor fellow is drunk again."

POINT OF DESTINATION.

Our destination in Africa is yet far. Many days will transpire before we shall see the Ethiop strand, and in the meantime we shall amuse ourselves as best we may. We began to tell each other our varied experiences, puffing vigorously in each other's faces the while at our cigars or briarwoods; but the tales cannot last forever, so we borrow each other's books and read listlessly. By this process of borrowing I procured a little red book called the "Soldier's Pocket Book," edited, to my surprise, by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON "SPECIALS."

Amid very much valuable matter, purely military, I came to Sir Garnet's opinions concerning correspondents. If my memory serves me right Sir Garnet calls correspondents the curse to modern armies, and in other places he has bestowed opprobrious epithets upon the Press Corps, among which is the term camp loafers.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF AND HIS STAFF.

Dropping the book on my knee, I picture to myself the kind of a man the military author must be. I have never seen him, and I have only this excessive animus to the Press Corps to guide me in my fancy portrait—a primmish appearing man, of a Spanish cast of face, very stiff, formal, sour, crusty, vain and afraid of criticism, conscious, perhaps, that he might commit faults and would fear being reviewed.

I ask a gentleman on board who are on Sir Garnet's staff. I am answered:—

"Captain Brackenbury, for one."

"Ah, yes! Brackenbury, of course. The London *Times* man; a military correspondent; a fire-eating special! Nothing would ever stop him from writing to the *Times*. Strange that Sir Garnet, with his unconcealed hatred to newspaper people, should choose such an indefatigable caterer to the press as Captain Brackenbury!"

"Who else, pray?"

"Captain Morris."

"What, Morris the author of the Wellington Prize Essay. He is another press writer. I would bet anything he writes for one if not two newspapers. You need not name the others. I will take it for granted that they are mostly all newspaper writers in military clothes."

Apart from his hatred of the gentlemen of the press, as he facetiously terms them, Sir Garnet shows himself in his book as a man who would dare anything rather than brave defeat; he shows himself energetic and a master of all military detail, from the smallest minutiæ of an officer's outfit to the most difficult tactics for an army. Were the book reviewed bit by bit there is many a place where Sir Garnet might be hit very strong on tender points. Taken as a whole, it is a good instructor for officers, a treasury of knowledge for engineers, doctors, mechanics, drillmasters, generals, commissariats, for anybody you please connected with an army; in short, it is the work of a thorough soldier.

OFF MADEIRA.

This exciting theme being over, we are now approaching Madeira, and the trade wind bowls us southward and eastward at a cheering rate, and the sixth morning, about the time for breakfast, the anchor was dropped

IN THE HARBOR OF FUNCHAL.

But we were not permitted to land. The Spanish Consul, with a malice I could not understand, had written in his own language across the English bill of health an account of the cholera case which had occurred at Liverpool on board a French brig, and we were at once, as the phrase is, "put in quarantine." If I had only set my foot on Madeira, I had intended to have written you all about the island, from its first colonization to its present period. It would have been laborious, perhaps, a little, but I would have done it. The HERALD expects every man to do his duty. Your readers have been saved a repetition of what old Cada Masto began first, and I have been spared much labor. One thing I regretted very much—viz., that the cable between Madeira and Lisbon was broken, for it would have been such a satisfaction for the HERALD to know that there was a cable.

TACKING FOR TENERIFFE.

Venting her spite upon the ill-mannered boors who refused us permission to land upon the beautiful "Isle of Woods," the Benin turned her stern indignantly toward the port of Funchal and pointed her stem for Teneriffe, at which port we arrived in 24 hours. Nor at Teneriffe were we permitted to land. The yellow flag was at our fore peak and we were a thing to be dreaded. For the discourtesy with which we were treated, shall I say anything good of these isles? Shall I when one cheek has been smitten desire the other to be smitten also? Shall I for a curse give a blessing? I have my private opinion of these islands and their people.

A CURIOUS FACT.

I will tell you a story about them. Occupying the ladies' cabin of the steamer Benin were three passengers of the family of Jacob Doegling, of Chicago, the husband, wife and daughter. The wife was in bad health and the husband, out of love for her, left far Chicago to give his wife and daughter the benefit of the salubrious air of Madeira. Arriving at Madeira they were refused permission to land, and, as there was no place to receive passengers put in quarantine in the port, they were taken to Teneriffe in the hope that they could have accommodation there. When we came to Teneriffe the same refusal to land met them. They were compelled to journey on to Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa, 1,400 miles further still. Sierra Leone is the last place in the world to banish delicate women to, unless they are to be got rid of, when, if such is the case, Sierra Leone offers special advantages from its well known insalubrious position. Fortunately, however, we met a steamer coming from the southward, and the sick woman, the daughter and loving husband were put on board, either to be landed at Madeira or to be taken back to England.

SIGHTING THE SAHARA.

Three days after leaving Madeira the breezy trade wind died away, and the browny-white Sahara desert hove in view.

Freiligrath's apostrophe to Africa comes to the mind as we sight the burning shores:—

O zone, so hot and glowing,
Queen of the earth art thou.
Sand is thy mantle flowing,
The sun doth crown thy brow.
Of gold, thou queenly woman,
Are all the clasps and rims
That fasten with fiery splendor
The garment to thy burning limbs

The sandy dunes and hills along the shores are bleached and forbidding. What a sad history has this shore! We all know the story of poor Captain Riley. His story a thousand times told would not complete the history of misfortunes which the inhospitable strand could relate were it able to speak. Besides the many, many score of foreign vessels wrecked, with their crews plundered, stripped and hurried into the interior into a hellish slavery, how many a poor Canary fisherman has found a home far inland in galling servitude of which we know knothing! The sea along the coast swarms with fish, for which the Canary fishermen have been bold enough to leave the neighborhood of their own snug little isles. Gladdened at heart at the prospect of soon filling their vessels, they approach close to the shore and anchor, a storm rises, and the unlucky mariners are driven on the beach by the cruel waves, where the Moors lie in wait to bind and take them into lifelong captivity. While looking at the serrated line of sandy shore we cannot help fancying ourselves trudging across that torrid extent with blistering feet and backs, with the remorseless man-drivers behind us urging us to quicken pace with point of lance and snaky kurbash. But kind Heaven forbid the mischance and speed us on our way to more auspicious shores!

SOUTHING TOWARDS SIERRA LEONE.

However, imagination is assisted in the above doleful picture by the fervid atmosphere through which we move as we steer south towards Sierra Leone. We are impatient of the slightest vesture. The cabin is suffocating, for the thermometer is 88 degrees Fahrenheit. On deck we have the cruel glare of the ocean, which lies ruffleless all around. Sharks are frequently seen on either side of the vessel. I suppose their traditions have deluded them into the belief that here, more than anywhere else, man meat is found. The Benin, however, disappoints them, and as we glide ahead their black fins are seen cutting the water at random, while they are looking for that which we cannot afford them.

INSALUBRITY OF THE POSITION.

On the sixth day from Teneriffe, and the fifteenth day from Liverpool, the Benin enters by night the mouth of the river of Sierra Leone, and in the morning the Lion Range obtrudes itself as the thick mist dissolves before the light of day.

One glance at the position of the town reveals the cause of its insalubrity to the traveller. It is placed in an amphitheatral terrace or shelf of ground, with an immense and lofty crescent of mountain at the back of it, rising to a height of 1,000 and 1,500 feet above it. Between the town and sea a few spires and outlying ridges prevent the full benefit of the pure sea breeze, and as the breeze does not always come from seaward—when it comes from the interior—the town becomes steamy, muggy and vaporous; a very hotbed of sickness and fever. Nature has pointed man to the breezy upland above the town as the site whereon to build a home, yet the European has neglected the warning and, consequently, has sickened and died. Hence Sierra Leone's bad reputation. English Governors have endeavored to mitigate the evil by sanitary regulations, by industriously circulating clear fresh water through every street, but it has not been enough. The evil lies in the air. It is the noxious exhalation from the leafy, umbrageous, close crescent. It is the want of that fresh air which bends the tall grass on the top of yonder mountain that has caused the fragile constitution of the European to sicken and fade and die.

THE TOWN AS IT IS.

The first view of Sierra Leone is very deceptive. The stranger, on seeing the apparently strong, substantial, civilized looking houses, rich in their luxuriant tropical surroundings—velvet green palm fronds, rustling and waving over steeple and roof, papaw and bread fruit trees, oranges and limes and every tree that is delightful to the eye and taste growing thickly about—would be apt to say, "Ah, here is the fulfilment of my dream at last. This is the initial footstep of civilization into Central Africa." He enters the town hopeful and sanguine, but the truth slowly penetrates into his brain that this town has been about 100 years progressing towards its present pitch of prosperity. After 100 years of occupation the English are building a wharf! After 100 years of occupation the Episcopal church is but half constructed, and I should fear to say how much precious money has been spent already on the rickety looking edifice. After 100 years of occupation the zealous English missionaries have not been able to inculcate in the negro's mind that it is sinful to lie, to steal and to be lazy. And this is the result of Christianizing Africa at Sierra Leone. If I were asked where I could find the most insolent, lying, thieving negroes I should undoubtedly say at Sierra Leone. Through some strange caprice, evidently, the English have permitted a colony of semi-civilized Africans to grow up in order to experiment, perhaps, how wild and how rank a colony of negroes can become when left to their own sinful and wicked devices, unchecked and uncurbed by the hand of law. The English

WILL PERHAPS PLEAD

as an excuse that the climate is against the exercise of strong will; that, no matter how valiant a man may be in his intentions when he sets out to govern the blatant, woolly-headed rabble of this colony, he finds his nerve and will prostrated before the unconquerable lassitude which the climate quickly engenders in him as soon as he sets foot on its shores.

To which I reply that it was a mistake to expect a European to live in that steamy hollow where the town has been planted; that though Africans, able to bear up against the strength-sapping damp heat, might through natural inertia be disinclined to brave the steep slopes of the breezy hills above, yet it was a vital necessity for Europeans to do so.

SNIFFING THE SCENT OF COMING STRIFE.

The rumor of war with Ashantee had penetrated even here. One would have thought that Great Britain, after careful nurture of such a settlement as this, it would have prepared a nursery of disciplined negroes as auxiliaries in time of need. Nothing of the kind. The only efficient force of Sierra Leone natives I have been able to see is composed of the few constables who perambulate the town, baton in hand, to crack the heads of the unruly. What she has been able to effect in the way of a constabulary force ought to have suggested to her the raising of a faithful cohort of military natives. It has not been done, however, and she has been obliged to despatch some of her West India legions to protect her possessions here, and not only here, but her possessions along the coast. Her West India negroes are fine, tall fellows, marvels of discipline, showing what might be done with the raw material of Sierra Leone. Perhaps Great Britain, good nursing mother as she is, has failed in this instance by proceeding too tenderly with her black children of Sierra Leone. It seems to me she has aimed at too high a standard of excellence in her mode of dealing with these people. Mostly all of us on board the Benin destined for the war wished to procure servants, but we found servants scarce, while applicants for clerkships far exceeded the demand. Indeed, I no not know that any of us were so effeminate or so luxurious as to demand a clerk to write our letters from the palace of King Coffee, at Coomassie, while we really needed black servants, who could stand the climate, to carry our baggage to Coomassie. The applicants of Sierra Leone said they could do anything from reading the Bible to making long prayers for our success in the field; but when we asked them if they could carry a few pounds of canned meat for us at a shilling a day they mostly all demurred at the ignoble task. In almost every street in Sierra Leone I heard the voices of praise and vocal prayer from the numerous aspirants to clerkships, and, perhaps, civil service employ; but I am compelled to deny that I heard the sound of mallet and chisel, of mortar, pestle and trowel, the ringing sound of hammer on anvil or roar of forge, which to my practical mind would have been far sweeter. There is virgin land in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone yet untilled; there are buildings in the town yet unfinished; there are roads for commerce yet to be made. The wealth of the African interior yet waits to be admitted into the capacious harbor of Sierra Leone for the enrichment of the fond nursing mother of races, who sits dreamily teaching her children how to cackle instead of how to work.

OUT OF THE RIVER.

After a halt of 12 hours the Benin turns from Sierra Leone, and at the mouth of the river passes the wreck of the steamer Nigritia—three-fourths of which splendid steamer are above water—and which was lately sold for the sum of $2,000 in gold, when, I should say, the sum of $50,000 would have been cheap for it. It is not too late yet for some enterprising American to charter a couple of ships to purchase the wreck of the Nigritia at Sierra Leone and that of the Monrovia, which lies a quarter of a mile off Cape Palmas. The upper parts of both vessels are uninjured. Clever people setting out with all the appliances might make an immense sum out of the venture. The latter vessel was almost a new vessel, and cost $800,000. Striking a reef off Palmas Point, she was at once run full speed on the beach, where she now lies.

SALUTING THE SHORE OF A SABLE REPUBLIC.

We steamed by Liberia's low wooded shores without giving us a chance to observe how the sable republic flourishes through a personal view of things. Report speaks evilly of her—of her pride and her vanity, of the disinclination of her children for work and their pretension to high sounding titles and high places. Those on board the Benin who have stopped at Liberia say that mostly every other man is styled an honorable; that the people are fonder of standing in groups in the streets to discuss politics than of bringing the produce of the rich back country into the markets for sale, which, if true, is very disheartening.

AN HONORABLE NATIVE.

Off Cape Palmas I had the pleasure of seeing one of the Liberian honorables, who introduced himself to me as the Hon. John Marshall, named after the Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice, of old Virginia.

Said he, "I was born in old Virginny, sir; a good old State, sir. I was named after old John Marshall, sir. You may have heard of him, sir—the Chief Justice, sir. I have been here seventeen years, sir, now, and we are improving a little by little, sir. Liberia is an infant State, sir; but there's life and a certain amount of promising future in her, sir. Oh, yes, sir. I do not feel discouraged at all, sir; rather have I, have we all, sir, cause to regard the prospects of Liberia as being very hopeful, sir. Good afternoon, sir! If you were to stop here a week, sir, I should feel honored by your making my poor house your home, sir. Good day, sir. A pleasant voyage to you, sir." and the pleasant faced, simple hearted old gentleman vanished into his canoe, in which he was rowed ashore by a parcel of naked Kru boys.

CAPE PALMAS

is said to be the healthiest part on the West Coast of Africa, and, looking at its position, exposed to the healthy winds of the Atlantic, it does not require much stretch of reason to be informed of its salubrity. The highest point on the cape is 75 feet above the sea, and fine, substantial houses occupy the commanding sites, a graceful clump or two of palms adding beauty and life to the little rocky peninsula. The little colony, who have called their town Harper as a tribute to Mr. R. G. Harper, of Baltimore, who has distinguished himself as a sincere philanthropist in the cause of the poor African, have erected a capital lighthouse, but, as the Monrovia struck a reef or a rock 500 fathoms off the extremity of the cape, the passage by this point on a dark night is not without its dangers.

KRUMEN.

One of the most singular tribes, according to all accounts, on the West Coast of Africa is the Kru, or Kroo, tribe, who are commonly called Krumen. They hire themselves out at a shilling a day *per capita* to every steamer and man-of-war destined for the Southern ports, and by this means the white crews are saved much danger. They are the most athletic people I ever saw. The masses of corded muscle one sees on the arms of some of these people are absolutely astounding. The largest I have seen seemed as large as the half of a 32-pound cannon ball clapped on a human arm, while the amorphous muscles of the hips and hams and calves give many of them a most ungainly gait in walking. The Krus are remarkable for their good nature, and, like all tribes in Eastern, Central and Western Africa, lighten their labor in the field, in the canoe or aboard ship with a rousing song, which, though monotonous, after a while is not disagreeably so, the tones having somewhat the effect of a sedative on a white man.

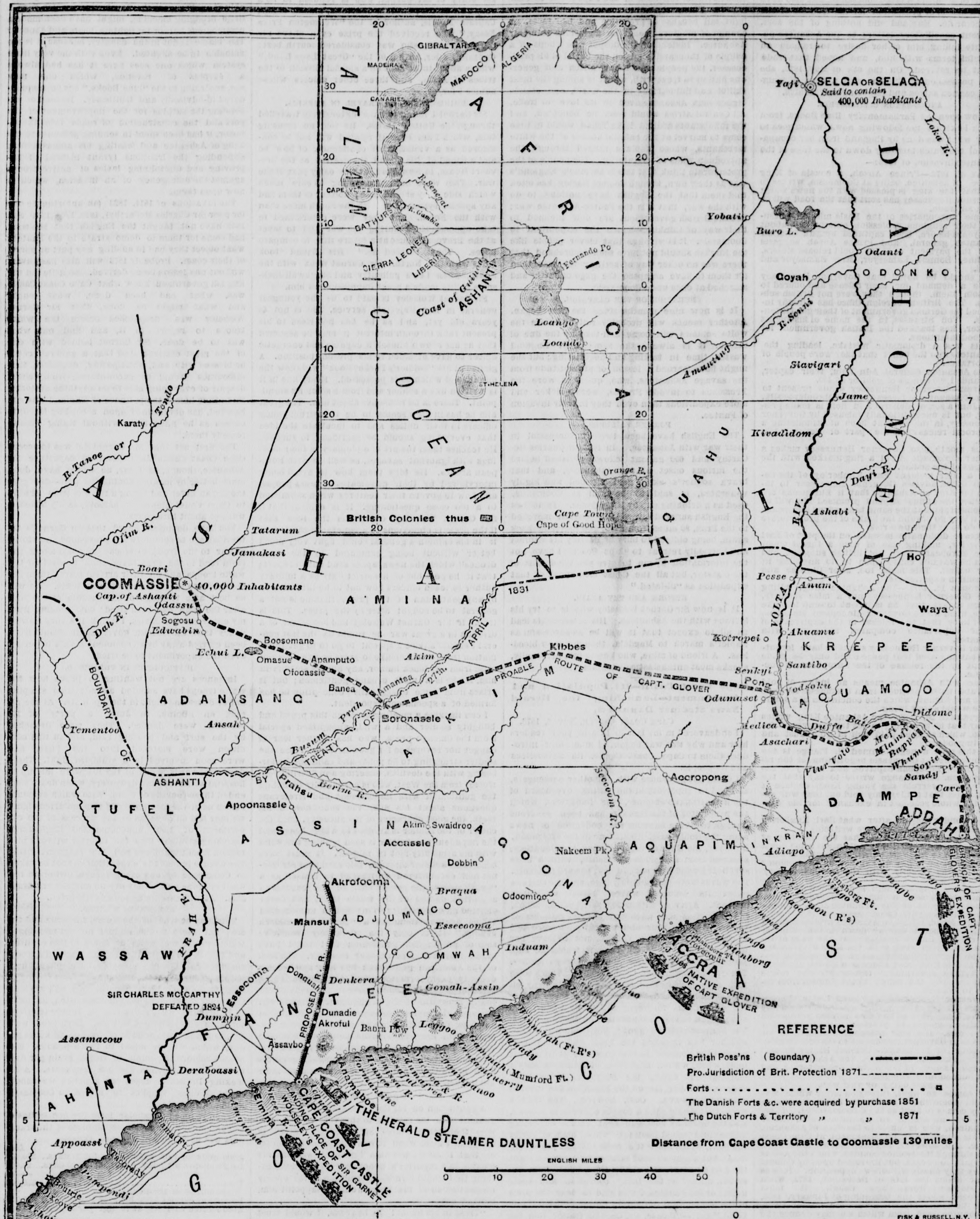
While they are certainly an industrious people and valuable for the extension of commerce in the torrid regions, they are rightly considered the most cowardly. They are, in many respects, the very counterpart of the Wanyamwezi, of Central Africa, with whose aid the Arab caravans on the East Coast are able to penetrate to the unknown regions north and south of the equator in search of the precious ivory. The Arabs never dream of arming the Wanyamwezi as escorts, as they are utterly unreliable. A Mgogo boy, with a spear in his hand, would be sufficient to make a legion of Wanyamwezi tremble. The British General, Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his search for dusky allies to drive back the insolent Ashantees from the protectorate of Cape Coast Castle, has long by this time been informed that, though the Krumen are invaluable aids on board British cruisers and mercantile steamers along the coast, they are useless as allies in war. The very name of battle is a terror for them, and they earnestly stipulate with all new-comers just now that they shall not be expected to go to the war.

HOW THEY HAVE BEEN BAPTIZED.

The Krumen rejoice under names which prove who their sponsors have been. The British Jack Tar, whose genius is well known for the invention of marine nicknames, has excelled himself in the varied multiform and mixtiform cognomens he has

THE AFRICAN GOLD COAST.

Map Showing the Seat of War Between England and Ashantee; Also Outline of the Western Coast of the African Continent.



bestowed upon his smiling, large-mouthed, white-teethed, flat-nosed, dusky shipmate of Kruland. I heard the muster-roll of the Kru boys whom Captain Stone, of the Benin, engaged at Grand Sestros, near Cape Palmas, among which I distinguished the marine euphorisms of "Pea Soup," "Jolly Nose," "Tar Bucket," "Flying Jib," "Salt Junk," "Maintopsail," "Jack Slush," "Jack-jack," "Tom Chips," "Sheet Anchor," "Cabin Boy," "Star Gazer," "Wool Pate," "Bill Carbuncle," "Tom Coy," "Jack Fry," "Pete Blink," "Skylight," "Mizzen Truck," "Fore and Aft" and many more such curious titles. The British sailor, however, regards these as far more adapted for his need to distinguish the Kru boys one from another than such names as Kabraklimpsu, Marponotongola, and many other polysyllabics would be.

THE IVORY AND GOLD COAST.

Leaving the shores of Liberia behind, we come to the Ivory coast, the French possessions, which extends as far as the Assinee River, and when once eastward of that river we sail along the Gold Coast—which has finally come entire, through transfer and purchase, into the hands of the English—extending from Assinee River to the Danoe, a coast line of about 290 miles, or from longitude 3 deg. 20 min. west of Greenwich to longitude 1 deg. 10 min. east of Greenwich.

The town of Danoe, on the slave coast, serves as a boundary line between the British possessions and Dahomey to the east of Cape Coast Castle, and the Assinee River marks the boundary between the British possessions and the French possessions to the west of Cape Coast Castle. While the actual British possessions comprise no more than a thin coast line, yet the protectorate, according to the Ashantee Treaty of April 27, 1831, extends north along the parallel of longitude 3 deg. west of Greenwich for a distance of nearly 100 miles; but in 1871 the proposed jurisdiction was to extend only to the southern bank of the Prah or Busum Prah.

POPULATION.

Within this extensive protectorate are found the tribes of Denkera, Anka, Aowin, Amanahea, Ahanta, Wassaw, Fantee, Assin, Goomwah, Adjumacoom, Agoona, Aquapim, Accra, Akim, Adampe, Aquamoo, Krépée, Aveno, Kerapah.

Besides these tribes there are many subtribes not worth enumerating.

THE KINGDOM OF ASHANTEE

extends north of the line of the British protectorate, all firmly connected under the rule of a despotic king called Coffee Kalcali, who holds court at Kumassi, or Coomassie—a large and strong town situated not far from a branch of the Busum Prah.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

We arrived off Cape Coast Castle on the morning of the 24th October. The first view of the place was of a seven hilled position, the hollows between the hills being occupied with houses, white and brown colored, which connected in a neighborly manner—not crowded at all—one hill with another. The mass of mortared walls, balconies, stunted towers, &c., in the foreground, close to which the big waves of the Atlantic rush with terrible fury over the rock that forms the Cape, is Cape Coast Castle. It is a pretentious looking building from the sea, giving the stranger an idea at once that if he is going to trust his body in the town all the Ashantees in the world could not hurt him, which is a comfortable reflection, considering the alarming editorials the British press have given birth to.

The background is formed of three hills—Victoria Tower to the right, Fort William, a round, cheese-box affair, about as large as the mammoth cheese we are going to exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, at Philadelphia, planted on top of a steep cone, in the centre, and Connor's Hill to the left, on the summit of which are some bell tents, officers' marquees, a wooden hospital; this Connor's Hill is the sanatorium. The middle ground is filled with hills, covered with government buildings, churches, and hollows filled in with long lines of mud houses, said to be occupied by Christian and pagan Fantees. This is as much as you can take in at a glance from shipboard of an obscure settlement just sprung up into notoriety, which must make the place and its history a matter of common talk for months to come.

AT ANCHOR

in the roads are a hospital ship, the Simoon, commanded by gallant Captain Peel; the royal naval ship Baracouta, Captain Fremantle, senior naval officer at present; Her Majesty's ship Decoy and a couple more; the British and African steamer Bonny, the African Steamship Company's Benin, two American sailing vessels and a brig owned by the great firm of Swanzy Brothers.

ELMINA.

About eight miles to the right of Cape Coast Castle a glaring white mass of buildings rises to view, which, I am told, is Elmina, and the Castle of St. George of Elmina. This latter place is classic. It was discovered and settled by the Portuguese navigator Diogo d'Azambuja in 1469. It was then known to them as Aldea, or the village of "two parts," but soon became more generally known as Mina or Mine; but when the castle, which took 86 years to build, was completed, it was called St. George Da Mina. The name "Mina" was derived, I suspect, from a family of that name who were, in the middle of the fifteenth century, exceedingly rich, and advanced large sums of money to fit out the exploring caravels. How it came to be called Elmina is easy to explain. The prefix "*El*," translated into English, means "The." About the middle of the sixteenth century Admiral de Ruyter captured Elmina for the King of the Netherlands and left his baton there as the insignia of authority for all succeeding governors. That baton of ivory and gold passed into the hands of the British Governor, Hennessey, on the 6th of May, 1872, the time of the transfer of the Dutch territory into the hands of the English after its occupation by the Dutch during 235 years. My object in drawing your attention to the old Portuguese castle—which is as classic as anything on this coast is, since the feet of many a noble old Portuguese navigator have trodden its halls; since d'Azambuja Cada Mosto, Vasco de Gama and Fernandes Gomez must have feasted in its banquet halls, and held many a serious palaver (a corruption of the word *palabra*) with the restless native kings, whose restlessness their descendants seem to have inherited—is because the cession of the place to the English is, with other causes, the cause of the Ashantee invasion of 1873.

THE HISTORY

of these settlements is too complicated a matter for a special correspondent to unravel while he is on the eve of a stirring campaign, when his pen will be required any moment to paint what transpires or may transpire shortly; but it would be unjust to expect your readers to feel interested in this campaign without revealing a few salient points, such as will furnish them with an idea as to the purposes and objects of this war. The Ashantees—the pronunciation being on the second syllable—have been life-long enemies of England, principally because her commissioners and governors have never thought it worth while to cultivate their friendship properly, such as their importance merits. It is true they have always been polite to the King and his envoys, have sent him many rich presents, have repeatedly urged on the King and his Court that England wishes only friendship with Ashantee; but at the same time they have never conceded anything to its importance in preference to the confederated tribes embraced in the British Protectorate.

Ashantee is as large a country as the whole of France or Abyssinia. Though not as populous as the latter country, the whole of it is united under one man, whom every native is bound to obey to the extent of his life and his property. Abyssinia under Theodore, in his last years, was torn by contending factions and ambitious princes and weakened, but Ashantee can muster under the banner of its King a force of 200,000 warriors. In one sense Ashantee may be said to be far superior to Abyssinia; for instance, in wealth and political unity. Abyssinia, however, is far superior to Ashantee in its semi-civilization and Christianity. Time and time again has Ashantee entreated of England the right to come and go freely from the interior to the coast, and *vice versa*. This has been denied because of the danger that would arise from the hostility the Fantee confederacy would have to such an arrangement. Yet England, great mistress as she is of the arts of commerce, might have listened to the entreaties of Ashantee and complied, to her own lasting credit and enduring profit.

For nearly a couple of centuries Ashantee has traded with the Dutch settlement of Elmina, eight miles from Cape Coast. When England purchased Elmina she might have opened a highway as far as Prahsu on the Busum Prah River and there established an outpost garrisoned by 200 Houssahs, with a firm, intelligent British officer as commandant, whither trade would have centred at once, which would not only have been a means of securing a large commerce, but also have been a means of protection for the frontier of the protectorate. England did nothing of the sort. She sent conciliatory letters to the Ashantee potentate telling him of her desire to remain on peaceful terms with him, and hoped that trade might be revived. On the 6th of May, 1872, she took possession of Elmina with a blare of trumpets, cannon salvos and imposing ceremonies.

ANGLO-SAXON CIVILIZATION.

I now open the Parliamentary Blue Books, from which I extract the following news, which goes to show what was done by England from her occupation of the Dutch territory down to the time of the Ashantee invasion of 1873:—

MAY 31, 1872.—Prince Ansah, a cousin of King Coffee, of Ashantee, being at Coomassie, writes to say that the king is pleased with the news which Governor Hennessey has sent that the road will be open for trade.

Some missionaries of the Basle mission, pursuing their religious profession quietly, had, about two years before, been captured by Adu Bofu, an Ashantee general, and Prince Ansah suggests that the payment of £1,000 would release Messrs. Kuehne, Bonnat, Ramseyer, Mrs. Ramseyer and child.

It should be noted that Governor Hennessey made a demand for their release and offered to ransom them, though they were not British subjects. The British Foreign Office has already informed the German government of their good intentions. Von Strausse, in the name of his august master, has thanked the British government for its good intentions.

This was a diplomatic mistake, leading the Ashantees into the belief that they were people of importance.

The Ashantee General Adu Bofu, their captor, demands 1,800 ounces of gold or £6,480.

LATER.—Governor Hennessey sends present to King of Ashantee of pieces of gold-embroidered silk.

In June a son of General Adu Bofu is made prisoner, but is unconditionally released by Governor Hennessey, in the evident hope of stimulating a reciprocal release on the part of General Adu Bofu.

This month, also, Governor Hennessey makes a further diplomatic gift of a ring marked with the 12 signs of the zodiac.

At a later moment Earl Kimberley, of the Colonial Office, advises Governor Hennessey to inform the King of Ashantee that if Europeans are detained the annual stipend promised him will be suspended; and at the same time warns Europeans that if they go beyond the limits of the protectorate they do so at their own risk.

A grave diplomatic mistake on the part of Earl Kimberley, making use of such a threat when those Europeans were not British subjects, and when he was not called upon to do anything in their behalf. This fault, too, after Chinese and Abyssinian experiences!

OCTOBER 11, 1872.—The Ashantee King, lulling poor Governor Hennessey into a false security, writes to say that he is about to send to make peace, upon which Governor Hennessey states his belief to be that the release of the captives is of minor importance compared to peace with Ashantee.

Poor Governor Hennessey seems to have forgotten that he stated that peace could only be made except by the release of the Europeans at Coomassie.

Peace with Ashantee means an influx of gold dust and native produce from Coomassie to Cape Coast and Elmina, which the conclusion of a sound peace would surely bring.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1872.—The Ashantee King writes to say that he is willing to let the captives go for £1,000, which shall be paid half in gold dust and half in goods.

At this time a negro named H. Plange is the commissioner at Coomassie negotiating for the release of the European captives, at a salary of £30 per month. Mr. Plange writes to say that the chiefs, who overrule the young King, declare it their belief that if they only hold out they will obtain the whole seacoast in exchange for the captives

[No wonder they do, after what Earl Kimberley and Governor Hennessey have written.]

Mr. Plange further says that the question at issue seems to be, shall the Ashantees come down to the coast to trade with British merchants without being made to pay to Fantees as middlemen? as by trading directly with the merchants they gain 50 per cent.

FEBRUARY 5, 1873.—There is a sudden rumor of an Ashantee invasion of the British protectorate. Colonel Harley is at this administration at Government House, Cape Coast Castle.

FEBRUARY 10, 1873.—An Ashantee prisoner states that King Coffee is coming down to take Elmina, and Colonel Harley asserts that the King of Elmina has eaten fetish with the King of Ashantee against the British government. The opinion prevails at this time that there is a strong dislike to the British government throughout the towns lately ceded by the Dutch to the English from Elmina to Assinee.

Governor Hennessey, at Sierra Leone, charges Colonel Harley with having quarrelled with the Elmina King; that he has also refused permission to Elmina people to practise certain indecent ceremonies. The only evidence of dislike to be found is in Governor Hennessey to Colonel Harley.

MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.—Colonel Harley reports the first outbreak of the war. The Ashantees have invaded Assinee in the British protectorate, and have burned nine villages.

A NEW CAUSE OF THE WAR.

now comes to light, through a letter which was mislaid somewhere at Sierra Leone, but which finally comes to light at the Colonial Office. It reports the capture of an Ashantee chief, called Atjeimfron, who is uncle to the King of Ashantee, and his subsequent imprisonment at Cape Coast Castle. He, however, has been started toward the Prah through the Assinee country, which the Assins were loth to permit, but prevailed upon by Colonel Harley they finally withdrew opposition. It was on or about the 12th of December, 1872, when he started from Cape Coast. It must have been about the beginning of January, 1873, when he found himself across the border river, in Ashantee land, from which we may deduce the not unreasonable supposition that the time which intervened between his arrival at Coomassie before his nephew the King and the invasion of the British protectorate was spent in the organization of the three great Ashantee divisions which rolled into the protectorate at three different points—Denkera to the right, Prahsu in the centre and Akim to the left, computed to be in the aggregate between 30,000 and 40,000 warriors.

THE FANTEE OPPOSING FORCE.

Opposed to these splendid organizations there is a statistical number of 60,000 or more of the Fantee confederation, badly disciplined and organized, and incapable of effectual resistance, owing to their incohesion and want of a recognized chief.

LATER IN FEBRUARY.—King of Abrah volunteers the information to Colonel Harley that the invasion has been caused by the cession of the Elmina fort, and the Elminas having become British subjects, since King Coffee declares that from time immemorial his ancestors ate and drank at Elmina—in other words, that the fort should have been his and that he means to come and take it. It is also ascertained beyond doubt that the King of Elmina, having eaten fetish with him, was his sworn ally, and that he only awaited the near approach of the Ashantees to declare himself and his friends from Elmina to Assinee for the Ashantees.

THE KING OF ELMINA

is taken prisoner and shortly finds himself deported to Sierra Leone, having first positively refused to take the oath of allegiance. At Sierra Leone he is to be retained until peace is declared between Ashantee and Great Britain.

CONCLUSIONS AS TO CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

The above closes the notes I have taken from the valuable blue books, and since the British government and press, up to the time of my departure, failed, so far as I could see, to perceive the causes which have led to this present Anglo-Ashantee war, I feel myself at liberty to suggest reasons for it. From all I can see war with Ashantee might easily have been avoided. It has not been thrust upon the British government. The Ashantees have simply invaded the protectorate, at which the British government might have smiled undisturbed, for all that the Ashantees might have injured any of England's actual possessions along the seaboard. Not a castle nor fort need have been surrendered had there been a million Ashantees encamped within rifle shot of the weakest. British merchants might certainly have suffered diminution of trade. This, however, need be no cause for England taking an active part in the war or launching into a daring campaign to Coomassie. Slackness of trade and decrease of revenue were things to be deplored, but ought not to be considered just causes of war.

How, then, will you answer the question why England has taken up arms against Ashantee?

If we are right in assuming that the protectorate, which was never more than nominal, is of sufficient importance to England to maintain it as her own against Ashantee, of course we may then find a cogent reason for resisting the invasion, but to assume that such is the case is going beyond what the British press has strenuously denied and refusing to believe that the final possession at some remote period of the Gold Coast was not England's intention. Regarding Great Britain only in the light of a great commercial Power, I should say that, whether there were logical reasons or not for accepting the gage of battle which King Coffee has thrown down, she has done perfectly right in entering upon the war, not that she was bound to do so, for that I distinctly deny—Earl Kimberley and Colonel Harley's letters being sufficient for my authority—but because it promises to be a gain to her. There is no reason at all why she should not strive to make Ashantee tributary to her. King Coffee is too rich a neighbor to be left all alone with his riches, with his tons of golddust and accumulations of wealth to himself.

AN AFRICAN CUBA.

Ashantee would be as rich an acquisition to the British Crown as the Island of Cuba to the United States, as the people are born traders, and it only requires a little careful management to be paid 20 times over for the cost of the expedition to Coomassie. Those who fail to see this thing in its true light fail because of prejudice and bad taste. A change of masters would be a glorious thing for Ashantee. Instead of the despot who chops off a couple of thousand heads on the burial of his predecessor, the people would have a rich and generous nation to treat with, which is among the most skilful and industrious in the world, and stands higher than Ashantee even in its love for trade. All Central Africa would soon be benefited, and the inhabitants around Lake Tchad would in time come to marvel at the palatial houses of the white merchants, whose kafilahs ranged through the untrodden wilds of the interior. The people of the protectorate think that this is as much England's war as their own, though Colonel Harley has often told them that the English have nothing to do with the war, that it is the Fantee-Ashantee war; but the British government are now inclined to their way of thinking—hence the expedition to Coomassie. It is strange that clever people like the English should not have seen beforehand that there was no other way of settling the war than for them to have accepted the gage of battle and marched at once upon Coomassie.

DURATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is now nine months since the war began. Another month will probably roll by before the white soldiers will come and take up the line of march. It is always the same way. England wastes time in talking and negotiating; but she might have learned a lesson of promptitude from the savage Ashantees, who, quick as were the Prussians to invade France, were quicker and more expeditious than even they in their invasion of Fantee.

FORMER FAILURES.

The English have been twice unsuccessful in their war with Ashantee. In 1823 Sir Charles McCarthy and 600 gallant fellows perished before the furious onset of the Ashantees, and that brave soldier's skull, gold rimmed and highly venerated, is said to be still at Coomassie, used as a drinking cup by King Coffee. In 1863-64 the English suffered severe loss. Couran marched to the Prah, 80 miles from here, and marched back again, being obliged to bury or destroy his cannon and hurriedly retreat to Cape Coast. I have not the information by me to give you the details of the disaster, but all the Coast men speak of that expedition as "ill-fated."

REFORM AND TRY AGAIN.

It is now Sir Garnet Wolseley who is to try his fortune with the Ashantees. His antecedents lead us all to expect that it will be as successful as Napier's march to Magdala, though not so bloodless. A friend of mine, who knows him personally, speaks most enthusiastically of him.

Cape Coast Castle—Its Population and Government—Launching the Herald News Steamer Dauntless.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Nov. 6, 1873.

I endeavored in my last to inform your readers how and why this war began. I must now introduce them to Cape Coast Castle, its authorities and its people.

I could not go ashore with the other passengers, as I had to superintend the lifting overboard of the little HERALD steamer, the Dauntless, which the proprietor of the HERALD has been generous enough to let me have for the collection of news along the Gold Coast. About four in the afternoon, however, the HERALD steam launch, the Dauntless, steamed from alongside the Benin, with a huge surf boat loaded with coal, in tow, toward the shore. The waves were uncommonly high, and the surf sea rolled its horrent waves most ominously in front. Arriving within 200 yards of the beach, the Dauntless was anchored in eight fathoms of water. Her engineer and two Krumen were left in charge of her, with a caution not to leave her until morning, by which time, it would be supposed, I should find some quiet anchorage for her. The coal boat was then rowed ashore. There were 12 Fantee paddlers on board—strong, brawny fellows, who had been buffeted by the fierce surf of the Gold Coast for many and many a year. We soon began to feel the influence of the big waves. The Fantees paddled gently, until one wave after another had impelled the boat and its freight beyond the Point of Rocks on which the Castle is built, when, with a mighty shout and as mighty a simultaneous effort, the boatmen, seing their chance, sent her far on the beach, on the crest of a devouring wave. Coal, however, was such a cargo that would take a couple of hours to unload, and the booming surf still kept up its unceasing bluster and lashed itself into white foam all round the boat, which made it a most difficult job to unload; but about an hour after sunset we had got the coal on shore, and at this time, faint from exertion, dinned by the briny confusion and vocal noises of the Fantees, I was glad to hear the voice of the boy servant of Captain Butler, "Great Lone Land," say:—"Please, sir, Captain Butler told me to tell you his room is ready for you, and dinner will be sent to you from Government House."

A watchman had to be engaged to keep watch over the coal on the beach, lest the Fantees might carry the black stone away, and I then turned my weary steps towards Butler's quarters at the Colonial Surveyor's house.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Arriving at the house in anything but a presentable state, I found Captain Butler and another gentleman who was introduced to me as Captain Charteris, the son of Lord Elcho, aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Charteris was the bearer of an invitation to me to accompany him to the headquarter mess to dinner. Captain Charteris had already greatly impressed me most favorably, but the hospitable invitation considerably prejudiced me in his favor. After granting me time to dress, to change my surf-soaked clothes for the soft white flannels suitable for an enjoyable night in the tropics, we marched for Government House.

THE BUILDING.

It is a barn-like building, about 100 feet long by 80, raised on stilts 25 feet above the ground. Of course, the stilts are walled up with masonry. The barn-like building, mortared and whitewashed, looks now very imposing, with its grand staircase buttressing the house, with a garden of bright flowers in front, in which may be seen the stuccoed form of many a cowering antelope, side by side with the broad, gaping mouthed mortar, pointed threateningly at the innocent stars in the heavens. A couple of orderly, saluting sentries, promenading in front of the house, add very much to the imposing appearance of the building. It gave effect to the house in my mind, and smothered the half-formed desire to criticise the appearance of Government House.

We ascend the staircase, lights flash here and there, I get a peep at the pantry as I arrive at the top, my eye strikes off at a tangent to my right and catches sight of a well-laid dinner table; but to my left is the reception room of Government House, where the intending diners are assembled.

Captain Butler steps up to welcome his *compagnon du voyage* with a gentleman, and says:—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"Mr. S——, Sir Garnet."

This stately little gentleman, of proud military bearing; quick, bright eye; broad, high forehead; ardent temperament; a sparkling, vivacious intelligence animating every feature — this is Sir Garnet Wolseley, the pacificator of Red River and the young hero chosen for the command of the British expedition to Coomassie. He is the very reverse of my conception of Sir Garnet Wolseley who called the gentlemen of the press "loafers" and a curse of modern armies. If he had not been a soldier, by his appearance I should judge him to have made a first class HERALD special correspondent—just the man to have seized an item and dared a general-in-chief to lay hands on him; just the man to be sent to any part of the world by the HERALD to collect news. His eager eyes betray the inquisitive soul and indomitable energy. Taking no offence whatever at his sharp-tempered criticism of the necessity of the age, I admit at once that the British government could not have found a worthier man to entrust the castigation of the Ashantees to than Sir Garnet Wolseley.

HIS GUESTS.

At a luxuriously spread table on either hand of the General I found Captain Fremantle, of Her Majesty's ship Baracouta, with his left arm in a sling from a wound received at the mouth of the Prah; Major Baker, of the Eighteenth Royal Irish, chief of staff; Captain Brackenbury, the military correspondent of the London *Times* and military secretary of Sir Garnet, who is reputed to be a very able officer; Captain Charteris, aide-de-camp; Captain Morris, author of the "Wellington Prize Essay," who received the prize even above Sir Garnet himself, who was considered fourth best; Captain Butler, author of the "Great Lone Land," who is about to be sent on a special mission to the tribes of Akim, and three other officers whose names I forget.

REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL IN AMERICA.

Sir Garnet I found to have extensively travelled through the United States. He told an amusing tale, which I am sure if related will not be considered as a violation of confidence, of how he and a friend of his found themselves at the Brevoort House, in New York, at the early part of the war. They were both too young to care much which side they should take; neither of them had any special sympathies with the South more than with the North. But they were determined to take opposite sides during the war and to meet at the Brevoort House at a future time to compare notes. They "tossed up." His friend took sides with the North. Sir Garnet went with the South, when Lee's gallantry and Stonewall Jackson's ability made a great impression on him.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is said to be the youngest general in Her Majesty's service. He is not 40 years old yet, and as he has not risen to his present rank through interest it may be assumed that he has shown himself a capable and energetic officer to have attained to his present position. A glance at his "Soldier's Pocket Book" will show the qualities of which he is possessed. Every line in it is written like a soldier and from a soldier's standpoint. There is no nonsense about him. The great aim he has in view seems to be to instruct young officers in their duties and to inculcate the idea that everything should be sacrificed to success. He teaches them the art of diplomacy in their dealings with ignorant savages, as well as with European armies. He tells them how to avoid being interviewed by their messmates or press people, and how to govern their features when submitted to a too close questioning. It is evident that if Sir Garnet Wolseley entertains the idea that if the press is obnoxious to a general-in-chief; that if in his opinion a general could fight very much better without being hampered by the "lazy drones" which the newspapers send out to report; that if he goes out of his strict duty as a military author to teach officers how not to be interviewed by any gentleman of the press, that he is not a general to be sought after by the press. This is true. If Sir Garnet Wolseley had command of a division in a great war he would be the last general I should advise a special to go to to get information from. This dislike to press people does not arise from any black humor, any bilious acridity in him, for he is a most urbane gentleman; but it arises from some exaggerative conception he has formed of a special correspondent.

I can imagine a meeting between this proud and haughty soldier and a wild, unbaptized special from the Chicago press, who has neither fear of danger nor reverence f r good in him. I see the soldier struggling to be polite and calm and be forbearig with the devilish, sneering and fleering pen-trotter from the West, who is perpetually troubling the gentleman with impertinent and irrelevant questions about his age, the soundness of his teeth, the good character of his ancestry, until the choler of the soldier is kindled to white heat, and the impudent pen-trotter is seen fanning the wind with his arms fifty feet in mid-air. It must have been some sinister figure of this kind that Sir Garnet had encountered or imaged to himself as a "gentleman of the press" until he had conceived a morbid dislike of the whole tribe, and never omitted an opportunity to inveigh in unmeasured terms against them as a "curse to modern armies." It is only the delicately sensitive soul of an English gentleman that could have found fault with a newspaper reporter. The soul of the American gentleman has long ago become doughty pachydermatous, and the presence of a reporter would no more trouble his equanimity than a musquito would an elephant. Fortunately, however, the representatives of the great London and New York dailies are of widely different material from the irresponsible pen-trotters of the Chicago *Times* and such scandal-loving papers, and Russian, Prussian, French and English generals have found them not a hindrance but a valuable aid in their campaigns.

WHY IT IS SO.

A gentleman on Sir Garnet's staff, during an argument with me relating to this very subject, and who thoroughly shares Sir Garnet's hatred of newspaper men, when it was suggested to him by me that if Sir Garnet in a European war merely trusted in a reporter's honor not to mention anything that would furnish information to the enemy no gentleman of the press would disappoint him, blurted out—

"Trust in his honor! By heavens, I would trust to nothing less than his back. On the first publication of anything that I thought not proper I would tie him to the triangle, and trust to 50 lashes well laid on his bare back not to do the like again."

Whence you may infer that Sir Garnet is not singular in his hatred of the press, and that it is rather a queer position you have sent me to fill with this British expedition to Ashantee. This dislike has taken form in other ways than mere expression through "A Soldier's Pocket Book." This is the tenth expedition I have followed; yet it is the first to which I would apply the vulgar term, "stingy."

CAMP PENALTIES ON THE PRESS MEN.

Every correspondent—and there are half a dozen specials here already—will be obliged to content himself with one black servant, who, perhaps, may be able to carry 60 pounds on his back, which must embrace cooking utensils, tent, blankets, clothing and tinned meat. Every correspondent will therefore have to foot it to Coomassie and back, and fare on the rudest. The General kindly says that we may be allowed to draw rations for ourselves and one servant only, scarcity of means of transport being the reason why more cannot be permitted. But it must be understood, of course, that all officers will be treated with the same severity, so that the unfortunate press commissioners may not complain of any partiality.

LOCAL IMPRESSIONS

I have been about Cape Coast Castle for some days now, and am able to write intelligently concerning this expedition to Coomassie. I know not, however, who to blame for choosing Cape Coast Castle as a point of departure for Coomassie; whether it is the British government, the former Governor of the Gold Coast or Sir Garnet Wolseley. Probably all three should have a share in the blame. Cape Coast was settled by the Portuguese, but was ceded to the Dutch in 1641, with whom it remained till 1655, when it was taken by the English, and secured by a treaty in 1667.

For 206 years this place has been in possession of the British, yet one knowing the character of this enterprising people would barely believe such to be the fact. It is an astounding fact that the English have not improved the place since the day they first occupied. They have kept in repair the Dutch-Portuguese castle which they received from the Dutch. They have built a government house, post office and two or three other offices, and a church, and that is all, during 206 years' possession. The harbor they have left as nature made it, though a shipload of concrete blocks laid down for 100 feet from the point of rocks on which the castle stands would have secured an admirable landing place for ships' boats to discharge cargo and passengers. What the Dutch have done in Elmina is in striking contrast to the apathy of the English at Cape Coast. The Dutch made the Beyah River a little port. They walled it up on each side and threw a bridge over, unt l it looked like a miniature Thames. They built a formidable castle on the hill of St. Jago, besides constructing the De Veers and the Beckenstein redoubts. They cleared the downs and hills in the neighborhood from forest, built charming residences in the suburbs and cultivated farms, which, embowered amid orange and pawpaw trees, are perfect pictures of rural felicity.

THE PRIMEVAL BUSH.

A view from the top of the Connor's Hill will show you what the English have left undone in the wide prospect of primeval bush, which seems to threaten to bury the town itself in its wide-spreading arms.

STRATEGY AND DIPLOMACY.

Why have the British landed at Cape Coast instead of at Elmina, where the boats could lie peaceably at anchorage in the Beyah River, which with a little dredging machine, might have been made a commodious harbor for lighters, boats and canoes? The blame is not in the country, because it is too valuable to be slighted. Even with the very little system which one sees here it has had always a surplus of revenue, which one may see, according to the "Blue Books," has been squandered ill-advisedly and fruitlessly. Instead of expending the surplus for the improvement of the port and the construction of roads into the interior, it has been spent in sending presents to the King of Ashantee and feasting his ambassadors; stipending the fractious tyrant instead of improving and disciplining levies of native troops against the emergency of an invasion, which is now upon them.

The invasions of 1811, 1823 (an unfortunate one for poor Sir Charles McCarthy), 1849, 1863, 1864 and 1869 have not taught the English that the time had come for them to demonstrate to the Fantees what object they had in holding any part or parcel of their coast. Probably 1873 will also pass away without any lesson being derived. So little did the English government know what Cape Coast Castle was, what had been done, what ought and what might be done, that Sir Garnet Wolseley was despatched before the white troops to report to it, and find out what was to be done. Sir Garnet landed with one of the most efficient staff that a general could be blessed with, and, anticipating, doubtless, that difficulties would be encountered, from sheer despair of ever being able to do anything systematic in time before the patience of England was exhausted, has determined upon accepting the difficulties as he finds them without losing time to remedy them.

The first act that Sir Garnet did was to accept Cape Coast Castle as a point of departure for Ashantee, though, as I say, he would have done much better by making Elmina the port—dredging the Beyah River and laying a railway from Elmina to Cape Coast along the smooth, sandy beach, a work of about three days.

You have, doubtless, heard that Sir Garnet's intentions are to send forward provisions and stores of war to the front, to stockaded posts along the main road to the Prah River, then to send for the white troops, and on their arrival march them immediately to the interior, without tents. We will be best able to judge of the wisdom of the plan after the plan has been tried; but, judging from my experience of Africa, I think it a very unwise policy that the British government should have been carried away by an economic mania to permit even the experiment to be tried.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE FIELD.

Instances are not wanting to prove how the white troops have suffered already from sleeping out of doors one night in the open air. At the attack on Elmina, in June, a party of 105 marines were landed. They were drenched by the surf and pouring rain, and in this condition were marched into the bush, and were soon involved in a stubborn fight. Three days afterwards 70 out of the 105 were laid up in hospital with fever and dysentery, when death soon ended three-fourths of them. With which evidence before us of the insalubrity of this malarious land, we may feel anxious as to the success of the experiment of 1,500 unacclimatized Englishmen marching straight into the interior without protection from night dews and foul stagnant mists. The excuse is that the expedition cannot be taken to Coomassie by any other means, owing to the want of transport. They say no animals are available. All animals die as soon as imported.

ELEPHANTS WANTED.

This may be true of the horse, the mule and the ass; but there is one animal not yet mentioned which would feel quite at home in this country, and that is the elephant. Any of England's troopships are capable of conveying 100 elephants here within 40 days, via the Suez Canal, from Ceylon or Bassein to Cape Coast Castle. We will say that there are 5,000 souls on this expedition, inclusive of Europeans, West India troops, Fantee laborers, servants and hammock bearers. Each head, we'll say, requires three pounds of food of all kinks per day, which will be equal to 15,000 pounds. Elephants require 10 pounds of rice or grain per day, making 1,000 pounds for 100 elephants. After making Prahsu a depot for supplies we should want 20 days' supplies to march to Coomassie and back to Prahsu.

When reduced to tabular form the necessities of the expedition, and the capabilities of the transport will be viewed at a glance, thus:—

	Lbs.
5,000 souls for 1 day, 15,000 lbs., for 20 days..	300,000
100 elephants for 1 day 1,000 lbs., for 20 days.	20,000
Total....................................	320,000
Capabilities of 100 elephants:—	
1 elephant carries 2,000 lbs., for 100 days....	200,000
2,000 Fantee carriers, at 70 lbs. *per capita*.	140,000
Total....................................	340,000

It will thus be perceived that an efficient transport train may be organized quickly and expeditiously, and a transport train of 200 elephants would be far more compact and advantageous than a transport train of 6,000 Fantees, which would be required to carry stores equivalent to the transporting powers of a body of 200 elephants. The elephants, though timorous at the sound of battle, would not be so timorous as so many unarmed Fantees; besides, the Ashantees are not supposed to know that the ponderous brutes might be stampeded by the strife of battle. A certain lasting awe would be created in the Ashantees' mind at the fact that the white men could compel the service of so many lords of the forest. Another benefit would accrue from the employment of elephants. They would tramp a road out for themselves to the use of the troops—a broad path three feet wide—and thus the long delay of cutting out a road would be avoided. The road also thus made might be easily widened to ten feet from the sea to Prahsu, the central depot and future outpost of the protectorate.

THE PLAN OF RAILWAY.

When I left England it was reported that a railway was to be constructed from the sea to a point 40 miles inland. You will have heard long before this letter sees the light that such a project has been abandoned, being impracticable, and that traction engines have been adopted instead. The railway was impracticable from the nature of the land, which is very uneven; but if it was ever seriously meditated, as I have no doubt it was, otherwise the government would never have shipped the materials, all I can say is that the country was not surveyed for a railway; that if it had been I have no doubt a route would have been found offering special advantages. The depot might have been established near to the salt pond, to the right of Cape Coast Castle, and the railway traced along the low valley that runs from it to the interior. One of the traction engines has been landed on shore, with a couple of trucks. The whole is made of steel, combining strength with lightness, the engine weighing but two tons and a half, but it is totally inadequate to its requirements. After a feeble travel of about two miles it returned to the neighborhood of the Castle, after twice tumbling into a ditch, where it is employed in the more dignified labor of cutting planks for the Control Department. It was found that a road was required as good and as level as though it was to be for a railway.

LABORERS.

The General perceives that the great drawback here is want of laborers. He can not get the Fantees either to labor or to fight. Every Fantee man thinks himself qualified to fight, and has long contrived to imbue the minds of the Cape Coast Governors with a high idea of his noble courage and martial worth, and the Governors, consequently, have not been slack in supplying the Fantees with the means to exhibit their fighting qualities with the best improved Snyders and ammunition. But alas! for their trustful confidence, the Ashantees have caused them to retreat precipitately before them, and their perpetually recalcitrant flights have involved the death of many a noble British officer, who thought by sacrificing himself to make them more worthy of their leaders at a future time. The more I ponder upon the long possession of this country by the English the more I wonder that the qualities of the people whom they govern have not been perceived before this, and that they have resolutely closed their eyes to the superiority of the Ashantees over the Fantees. With 5,000 Ashantees a British officer might be able to defeat and annihilate a force of 50,000 Fantees; but with 70,000 Fantees any number of British officers are not able to drive 10,000 Ashantees from the close neighborhood of Cape Coast Castle.

HALTED.

In the meantime, after advancing 33 miles into interior, we are halted. The Fantees lack confidence, owing to the immediate vicinity of the dreaded enemy, and are fearful of trusting themselves under the superintendence of a few officers to the labor of constructing a road, and we must either wait for the retreat of the Ashantees across the Prah, or for the arrival of 500 English navvies, who will shame the natives to work. Indeed it is getting to be a most serious question this of transport and labor, and knowing the disadvantages under which a young general like Sir Garnet must labor I begin to feel anxious for him. I doubt he would have the courage to express the depth of despondency he must feel sometimes, when in spite of all his efforts, his wonderfully patient treatment of the people, of his long-suffering with their shortcomings, he is told by the Control Department, by the engineers and others, "We can't get men, sir. They have all run away into the bush."

A PENAL PLAN OF CURE.

Sir Garnet has the power to remedy this evil, but I fear it requires a more callous and obdurate soul than he is possessed of to employ the power his position and authority has given him. If, instead of sending out traction engines and railways, the British government should send 500 sets of slave chains, and bind these runaways into gangs of fifties, each controlled by a non-commissioned officer with a long whip, the transport and labor question were forever resolved, and success, a brilliant success, would be certain. When the expedition would be over, and the war ended, the British government might compensate the people for the annoyance of being collared with iron bands, and apologize to them for the extreme measure they were compelled to resort to to insure the independence of the country and lasting immunity from Ashantee atrocities. At first sight the measure may appear very cruel; but the other side of the picture should be seen before condemning the measure. Supposing that the British government, seeing the utter impossibility of taking an expedition to Coomassie without the means of transport, withdrew from the intention and surrendered the protectorate to the mercy of the Ashantees, what would be the consequence? The Fantees, through their cowardly fears, unable to resist the fierce attacks of their enemies, would lay down their arms and be driven as slaves to Coomassie, to be butchered by thousands at the obsequies of some of the royal blood of Ashantee.

FREEDOM OR SLAVERY.

On the one side is a temporary inconvenience; on the other side is an eternal servitude or death.

This expedition to Coomassie is, as I have already told you, to insure the future peace of the protectorate; to prevent future invasions and their consequent relentless butchery of thousands; to restrict the Ashantees within their own territory; to visit them with some portion of the severity with which they have repeatedly visited the British protectorate since 1811. All British expeditions to Ashantee hitherto have failed, and the conceit and arrogance of the enemy have grown in proportion. If, through fear of the condemnation of the maudlin Peace Society of Great Britain, the present expedition fails, because the government dare not prove all measures to insure its success, all I can say is that the British government will deserve the disgrace that will inevitably follow the final defeat, and to become the laughing-stock of the civilized world. Rather than suffer defeat for the sixth time, the British government should seize upon every member of the sentimental Peace Society and deport them to the Gold Coast, here to supply the deficiency of labor that is daily growing more alarming, to make the road to Prahsu through the jungle and convey the stores necessary for the subsistence of the British battalions now on their way out. This might probably be called an extreme measure, but I doubt if civilization would visit the British government with much harshness for it—nay, I think it would consider the act commendable and justifiable; for the nauseating draughts of maudlinity the British government has been compelled to quaff submissively at the hands of the Peace Society for so long.

THE PROCESS OF ACCLIMATIZATION.

I have been wandering through the town o. Cape Coast Castle. While in the streets I thought of two things I must write about—fever and Fantees.

Now behold the town of Cape, like a smouldering volcano, blazing and burning and smoking in the hol ows between the seven hills, domed by a sky of brass seven times heated by fire. In these smoking hollows, subjected to the heat of the sky of brass, are young English officers fresh from the cool shades, the willows, the elms and oaks of England, from their verdant parks and breezy green hills, from the banks of salmon and trout streams. They are superintending what gangs of laborers they have been able to obtain, removing hills of commissariat stores from one spot to another.

If you wish to hear the most pathetic sighs human creatures ever uttered just mention to any of these young officers the word "hot." You would be surprised at the depth of compassion in your soul when you would see the poor fellow's parched face, his blistered cheeks and the passionate longing for a draught of cool water which you see lurking in his eye. His tongue almost refuses to move, it feels so stiff and dead within the dry mouth, and finding it too great a task to talk he gasps a deep, deep sigh, which finds an echo in every recess of your soul. Rendered desperate by his sufferings he seizes a cooler of water with the vain idea of assuaging the intolerable thirst, and drinks a long, long draught of the tepid liquid, which soon transudes through every pore of his body in large drops of perspiration. He feels but a slight mitigation of the thirst which consumed him, and ever and anon during the day the friendly cooler of water is sought for.

When he finds the sun unbearable the half-scorched officer seeks the shade, where the breeze lulls him into the belief that the shade is far more comfortable than the glaring heat of the sun; but somehow or other there is a clammy, chilly feeling at his back which he cannot explain. The air is warm—nay, it is hot, sometimes so hot that it appears to scorch his very vitals; yet the spinal column feels uncomfortably cold, and a vague feeling of regret steals over his mind that he has allowed himself to drink so much water. The next morning at breakfast he feels all right enough, accosts his messmates with a cheery good day, and sits down wondering at the ravenous appetite which seems to possess him, and while commenting upon it to his companions with a light laugh, declares it as his opinion that the Gold Coast has been very much slandered; that the sickness has been very much exaggerated, and ends generally by saying that he never felt better in his life, and that he wonders at people getting sick. Suddenly, however, he pushes his plate away; an uncomfortable feeling has taken possession of him, even before the echoes of his words have died away. He rises to his feet, stretches his arms and yawns terribly, and with an effort represses the half-formed shudder that his body makes. He soon leaves the room complaining that he feels chilled a little.

If you would follow him in about half an hour you would see him stretched on his bed, with a pile of blankets over him such as he would need in an Arctic region. With all the blankets, however, you will hear him complain that he is cold, and his chattering teeth are sufficient evidence that he does feel cold. He is suffering

The bitter change
Of fierce extremes—extremes by change more fierce—
From beds of raging fire to freeze in ice.

He drifts from the Equator to the Arctic Zone, and from the Frigid to the Torrid Zone within a few

minutes. He is one moment trembling and blue from cold; the next every pore of his body is a perspiring fountain. He shivers with quick-chattering teeth, from raw waves of cold that seem to flow along his spine, one minute; the next he tosses the clothes away as if he were being parboiled. Finally the cold fits or aguish feeling is over, and a racking headache follows, with a steady, profuse perspiration, sometimes ending in a slight delirium. When he has undergone about 10 hours of this horrible experience he feels as weak as a kitten, and, with an abashed face, which has strangely enough assumed a jaundiced hue, he confesses penitently that he has had the "fever," as many a good man had before him. The next day he is down again, and on the third day also, when the tertian departs from him, if he has been wise and taken the invaluable specific, quinine sulphate, in time; if not, fever is not to be rid of until the tomb closes over its unhappy victim.

THE AFRICAN FEVER,

as also the Indian jungle fever, is nothing more than a virulent ague. The agues of the Mississippi and Arkansas valleys are mild compared with the agues of the African Equator. The former may be laughed at, may be taken and endured to take and endure again, without seriously endangering the constitution, just as one would take a fit of sea sickness. The experience is bitter enough while it lasts, but the patient after a while finds in his secret heart a certain contempt for it. But the African fever is a vicious sickness, deluding one into the idea that it is not very dangerous by its mild preliminary symptoms; but it sometimes changes suddenly drops its intermittent form and becomes remittent or continued, and from three to five days only are required to kill the stoutest man. It is the remittent type that has been so fatal to travellers in Africa; that slaughtered the members of the Zambezi Mission; that terminated poor Mrs. Livingstone's life at Shupanga; that decimated the unfortunate marines at Elmina. Even now I see that its brother, "Yellow Jack," has appeared at Shreveport and the towns along the bayous of the Mississippi, reaping a fearful harvest of lives. The remittent fever of the Equator is a distinctive name, without much difference from yellow fever. The symptoms are almost the same, except that the African remittent is not contagious.

THE INTERMITTENT OR AGUE FEVER

of this Continent insidiously saps the best constitution. Its effects are either seen in an early decay of the whole system or in a weakening of the mental faculties. A man hitherto noted for his excessive energy and industrious habits soon begins to feel a heavy languor or torpitude binding every impulse and faculty.

GRATUITOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

One of the most remarkable features of a British expedition to me is the quantity of varied but excellent advice which each officer gives his fellow on first arrival, whether it is in Abyssinia or Ashantee.

In Abyssinia the advice was, "Fortify the system, sir." Drink brandy and soda and bottled beer—often pronounced by the educated classes "bottled beah."

In Ashantee the advice is more varied, but all as excellent. "Live generous, sir. It's the best thing in the world, sir, depend upon it. Patronize beer, claret and good wines. Wear a cholera belt about your loins. Wear flannel next the skin. Bathe twice a day. Avoid the sun as you would ——. Exercise moderately, but not in the early morning nor at night. Beware of late dinners and heavy suppers. Avoid excess in eating and all unripe fruits Should you feel a fainting in the stomach don't rush to the bottle to sustain it, but take a wee, wee glass of sherry and bitters. Take a glass of quinine wine every morning; it is an excellent prophylactic." With all of which excellent advice, however, men suffer from the fever, confess to languor, lassitude, feeble appetite and failing of strength, and in a few weeks are compelled to be invalided and sent home to regain the bloom and brightness of manhood, which had almost been wrecked during their short stay on the Gold Coast. It is a common mistake with many new arrivals here to suppose that because a week or so elapses before they have been attacked by fever and prostrated by sickness that the climate on the Gold Coast has been exaggerated; but before long it turns out that these robust people, who pride themselves upon their strong constitutions, invariably suffer more in the end than those who have had to undergo, on short notice, a seasoning fever.

EXCEPTIONAL LOCATION.

Yet it is difficult to conceive, at first sight, how Cape Coast Castle is so very unhealthy, especially to those who have fortunately their quarters at the Castle, exposed to the genial sea breeze; or to the dwellers on the hills on Connor's Hill; in the cool chambers of Government house; or at the Colonial Surveyor's offices. They are wonderfully exempted from fever, I admit, and so was I while I enjoyed the refreshing sea breezes; but owing to the crowded state of the Castle, and the continual arrival of new people, I was obliged to seek quarters elsewhere, and as few eligible quarters offered, I sought a house in one of the valleys between the hills in the native quarter. Through this hot, oppressive valley, a mere thread of a rivulet meanders sluggishly from the base of Connor's Hill to the beach near the cape. On its banks a thin greenish scum rests, slightly covering the earth. In front of my house, close by the stream, is a grove of palm trees. Under the cool damp shade the humid atmosphere has begotten the malarious fungii which cover the soil as with a green veil. A little to the left of the palm grove, not 100 yards from my house, there is a deep excavation about 30 feet in diameter, and lower than the lazy little rivulet, slow moving by its mouth. The excavation has drained itself full of water. The surface of the excavation, now a pond, is covered over with weeds and plants. Out of this pond, the sluggish little stream, the slime under the palm grove, is exhaled every evening and throughout the night the miasma. What follows? What followed with me after coming to live in the neighborhood answers the question. On the second day I was ill with fever; on the third day my white servant had an attack; on the fourth my native cook came to my bedside with swimming eyes and throbbing forehead to ask for medicine. The fever has departed again and left us all with only its bitter memories, with abated energies and strength, with frames susceptible to a new attack of the disease when it has once more gathered force sufficient to be aggressive. When I summon resolution to leave the fetid valley for the heights crowned by the government offices my lungs inhale new life from the pure sea breezes which are constantly wafted ashore from the wide Western Ocean, and a spasmodic energy is felt for a time, until the stagnant vapors of the valley where I live shall sap and destroy it again and lay me once more prostrate.

INSTANT AGGRAVATIONS.

In addition to the valley, with its filth, which poisons the whole of Cape Coast, the late rains have demolished over 300 mud-built houses, which crushed to death, as they fell on the startled occupants, about 80 human beings, and what the mud huts buried beside is not known. But the ruined heaps are very suggestive as you look at them with eyes constantly seeking for the causes of the disease which has given Cape Coast its unenviable reputation. Though you would hardly hazard the statement that death lurks under the brown ruins in the shape of putrid garbage and corrupting humanity, yet I know it would make one feel more comfortable if the ruins were cleared away and the spaces given up to light and air. No one can deny that the sanitary condition of the place would be improved.

On a hill proudly rising above the bush-clad terraces and hollows in its neighborhood behind Cape Coast stands Prospect House, whence your eye may command quite an extensive view. The whole town of Cape Coast seems to slumber at midday in a warm haze which floats above it. Fort William stands silent and sentry-like before Prospect House as the stranger looks toward the Ocean. Victoria Tower, away to the right, seems solitary and alone, and Connor's Hill to the left, during the hot hours of day, crowded as it is with white tents, looks deserted. The view from Prospect House, then, is worth seeing, and one would imagine that when the breeze blows stronger as day declines the verandah of Prospect House would be very enjoyable. Yet, strange to say, Prospect House crowning the hill behind the town has been proved to be very unhealthy. Every inmate of it since the landing of Sir Garnet Wolseley has been laid prostrate through fever. The cause of it lies in the bush-choked hollows around it and the fetid valley which runs a straight course from the foot of Prospect Hill to the beach. The wind bears on its wings the exhalations and drops the germs of disease with which its wings are clogged right at the portals and on the verandahs of the house, and human lungs respire and inhale the poisoned air.

Major Russell, who occupies the house with other officers, seems to have been a favored child. He is tall, stalwart and strong, and when he landed was a very picture of robust manhood. He was happy at the prospect of living at Prospect House. Men envied him the breezy height which seemed to insure health, and said, "What a lucky fellow!" Of all the officers which the steamer Ambriz brought to Cape Coast with Sir Garnet Major Russell suffered from fever first.

HOSPITALS.

Already the hospital ship, the transport Simoon, has been the residence of many a fever-stricken patient. Every man, however, confessing to ill health is not suffering from fever. The disease in some cases manifests itself in severe attacks of dysentery, and three officers of the staff are at present laid up with this sickness on the Simoon—Captains Buller, McAlmont and Charteris.

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

What is the element which produces so much sickness among Europeans in Africa? Opinions are divided. Some doctors say it is the water; some say it is the poison exhaled from stagnant water; while others again declare it to be a deficiency of ozone in the atmosphere to disinfect the malaria. It has been proved that if a man spent twelve hours in a hotbed of malaria and lived the next twelve hours where the ozone is pretty well developed that the quantity of ozone inhaled into the lungs would be sufficient to neutralize the malaria taken into the system. When a person cannot remove so quickly into an ozonic atmosphere twenty grains of quinine should be taken, which is said to contain the same properties. I have not the slightest doubt myself but that the scientists are correct, and that the quantity of ozone in an atmosphere should be seriously considered by people when about to choose permanent residences. Fortunately this is easy to discover by an ozonometer, which, when it indicated over 80 degrees in the atmosphere, the resident might accept the comfortable assurance that if the malaria was not also in excess the intending resident might enjoy tolerably good health. But what can the traveller or the soldier effect in the way of preserving himself from a deficiency of ozone? What can we do on this expedition to Comassie? What can the traveller in the wilds of Africa do? What comfort could be found by the traveller reading in his ozonometer, maximum of ozone during the day, two degrees; maximum during night, one degree? He must do as others have done before him, "grin and bear it and take quinine."

Do you who live in healthy countries, who are able to preserve your health by a fair amount of exercise and a little attention to diet, realize what it is to be constantly suffering from fever, to bear about with you the seeds of that which may at any moment lay you prostrate in delirium, to being perpetually anxious about the due taking of quinine and cathartics? Our condition is best described by the melancholy reply given to the traveller when crossing the Pontine Marshes:—

"Nous ne vivons pas; nous mourons."

"We do not live; we die."

At a town on this coast where statistics are kept within eight years the deaths numbered 1,649, while the births were only 812, showing that the deaths exceeded the births by 837. These people, with the poor marines who lately went into action 105 strong and returned aboard ship under 25 strong, might well say with us who have come to the Gold Coast, "WE DO NOT LIVE; WE DIE."

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

A Result of the Panic.

Emmanuel Bengen was held, in default of $5,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Otterbourg, charged with stealing $2,200 from Mary Tisch, of No. 84 Sheriff street. The facts of the case are these:—During the late panic Mrs. Fisch drew all her money, amounting to $2,200, from the Bowery Savings Bank, thinking it would be safer in her pocketbook at home. Her husband and herself keep a grocery store at No. 84 Sheriff street, and occupy a room off the store as a sleeping apartment. The money was all placed carefully in a pocketbook and deposited in a bureau drawer.

Mrs. Tisch says that the prisoner was the only person who knew of their keeping so large a sum of money constantly in the house. He keeps a cigar manufactory in the same building, and frequently passed in and out of their back room. On last Monday, the 8th inst., at three o'clock, Mrs. Tisch last looked on her money, and at nine o'clock the same evening it had vanished. Her husband had been out on business during the evening, and Bengen had gone into her back room to get a match about five o'clock in the evening. She is positive that no one else entered that room that evening but the prisoner, and that the money was there when he entered. The matchbox was placed on the bureau where the money was deposited.

Officer O'Connor, of the Eleventh precinct, has been working up the case for the past week with a view towards getting evidence against Bengen, who was suspected of the theft.

The prisoner denies all knowledge of the larceny; but Justice Otterbourg decided to hold him in $5,000 bail.

A Burglar Caught in the Act.

Last night, at a late hour, Officer John Wood, of the Seventeenth precinct, saw the cellar door of the liquor store No. 147 First avenue, owned by James Kelly, partially open. He entered quietly, and caught James McBride with about $50 worth of wines and liquors packed up ready for removal. McBride, who gave his address as No. 438 East Ninth street, was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg yesterday. He could not account for his presence in the store, and the cellar door was found to have been forced with a jimmy.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Regular Term—Held by Judge Barrett—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 571, 1395, 557, 1075, 305, 387½, 973, 463, 931, 1073, 1097, 957, 1397, 1099, 1718, 1811, 1812, 1813, 7½, 11. Adjourned Term—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Court opens at half-past ten A.M.—Nos. 432, 862, 506, 878, 1010½, 3090, 346, 380, 428½, 1376, 1532, 1752, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1846, 1860.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to December 19.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Davis—Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Issues of law and fact (preferred).—No. 76. Demurrers—Nos. 9, 1, 8, 10, 16. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 188, 215, 217, 143, 145, 165, 146, 179, 48, 53, 81, 171, 181, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 232, 237, 9, 13, 22, 25, 36, 45, 58, 72, 73, 111, 113, 118, 125, 211, 213.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Case on, No. 595. No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 716, 464, 772, 1234, 1235, 278, 812, 814, 816, 918, 48, 676½, 764, 686, 1338, 28, 404, 72, 780.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Robinson.—No. 18.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge Larremore—Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.—Nos. 3826, 3787, 3818, 3710, 3827, 3731, 3620, 3606, 3607, 2495, 3630, 2555, 2462, 1912, 2556, 2541, 2194, 2454, 2449, 2513, 2486, 2262.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 3623, 2688, 676, 1432, 2512, 2808, 3020, 3096, 3046, 3116, 3122, 3622, 3670, 3142, 3144. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Causes reserved for this day and not appearing on the calendar will appear on Tuesday, December 16.—Nos. 2497, 2925, 3045, 3507, 1971, 2426, 2840, 2975, 3029, 3047, 2823, 3399, 3431, 3601, 2519. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 3081, 3745, 3661, 3762, 3549, 3616, 3817, 3095, 3573, 2154, 2710, 3064, 3091, 3304, 3604, 3606, 3662, 3679, 3758.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Arthur Barlow, Mayhem; Same vs. Anne Harris, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Charles Westgate, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Gibbins, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Mary Ann Watts, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Keele, alias Johnny the Greek, grand larceny; Same vs. William Kerr, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward Halloran, larceny from the person; Same vs. John F. Garvey and William F. Meehan, larceny from the person; Same vs. James Boins, larceny from the person; Same vs. William Gray and David Murphy, larceny from the person; Same vs. Madelina Pinkerville, disorderly house; Same vs. John Brady, alias Grady, felony, Laws of 1862.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Judge Daniels.—The People vs. Harry Genet, grand larceny and false pretences.

REPRIEVE OF A MURDERER.

BARRIE, Ont., Dec. 13, 1873.

Tryon, the murderer of Fisher, of the Parry Sound district, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 17th inst., has been reprieved until the 30th inst., on the plea of insanity.

WORKINGMEN IN CINCINNATI.

A Large and Excited Demonstration—Demand Upon the City Government for Work—The New York Resolutions Endorsed—Opinion of the Press.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14, 1873.

A very large and excited meeting of workingmen was held in Arbeiter Hall, over the Rhine, last night, for the purpose of taking action on the stagnant industries. A pedler by the name of Haller was called to the chair, and

STIRRED UP THE PASSIONS AND PREJUDICES

of the crowd by telling them with bitter emphasis that the rich would not help them, but expected them to toil on until old age, when they would be left to die in the poorhouse. "Look," said he, "how it is in the world to-day. Men who work live in hovels; men who do nothing live in palaces. The rich tell you that it s the beer you drink that causes your poverty, and call you extravagant for drinking the simple glass that sustains you in your daily toil, while they grovel in luxury and indulge in costly wines and oyster suppers. The time has come when you should take hold of this matter and comprehend what measures it is necessary to adopt to gain your rights."

A FIERY YOUNG MAN

took up the cry next, and shrieked out that everybody present had suffered from the oppression of capital. The monopolists had grown rich from the sweat of the poor man's brow, but they didn't intend to stand it any longer. They were not going to die of starvation. There was an alternative (the only one left), and that was to take up arms unless their demands were acceded to by the rich corporations. Better die with arms in their hands than to die of starvation.

These incendiary sentiments were received with roaring thunders of applause.

A STRING OF RESOLUTIONS

were next read, to the effect that the city was bound to find employment for everybody who wanted it, and that the city government be required to find work at $1 50 per day of eight hours. The resolution also condemned the officials who cut down the price of city labor from $2 to $1 25 per day, and provided for a workingmen's procession through the city to-morrow to the Mayor's office, where employment will be formally demanded, and the New York resolutions were adopted with a howl of approbation with the amendment, "Give us work or a remission of three months' rent." The city soup houses were denounced and the newspapers which advocate any cutting down of wages.

THE PEDLER WOUND UP THE PROCEEDINGS

with a howling speech, as follows:—"Is it only the poor that shall suffer in this crisis, while the rich nabobs draw back from us and show just what they are willing to give? Is the condition of the laboring classes of the country to become what it is in Europe? I say no. I say the laboring man shall not be the first to be struck by the storm of the present panic; that he shall not be the only sufferer; that his labor is worth as much now as it ever was, and must not be cheapened to him and his family because labor is so plenty; and I say to the journal that attempts this that those who would make sheep and cattle of us, to be bought and sold in the market—who are against the laboring classes and their interests, should receive the anathemas of the workingmen from one end of the country to the other. Let these journals, these officers, understand from you that the first vote you get at them will repudiate such doctrine and leave that kind of cattle out in the cold. I say to you, workingmen, that you have the power in your own hands if you will only use it. You have the right to take the government by the handle. You have the votes to do it, and hereafter when you see men who are opposed to labor and in favor of capital, use your power against them, and when you subscribe for papers see to it and take papers that support your interests and not those that go against you.

NEWSPAPER OPINION OF THE MEETING.

The *Commercial*, commenting upon this demonstration to-day, says:—"We do not believe workingmen have much to do with the movement that would force the city to give out large jobs where there is nothing to do, and pay wages at the highest trades union standard for ornamental industry. Some of the old municipal thieves are getting up the row. They want work cut out, not that employment may be given the destitute, but that the profligate may have an old-fashioned season of pilfering."

LABOR SITUATION IN NEWARK.

Trade Slightly Picking Up—Workingmen Still Idle and Crying for "Bread, Blood or Work"—The Swindling Contractors' Ring Denounced.

There has been manifest during the week just closed a slight improvement in the manufacturing trades of Newark, which, however, is probably due to a desire on the part of manufacturers to do something for their needy hands rather than any real increase in business. Nobody indulges the hope that there will be any great improvement for the better before spring, unless something extraordinary should turn up, such as a brush with Cuba or something similar. Meanwhile the idle workingmen are beginning to feel the pinch of privation and a starvation prospect before them, and, consequently, are making themselves heard in the community through the medium of public meetings. They have held several meetings, at which the

CONTRACTORS' RING WAS SEVERELY DENOUNCED,

and a general demand made for the entire abolishment of the system of giving out contracts by the city. In place of the system it is urged, with equal unanimity, that the city act as its own contractor, lay out the work on public improvements, employ the men to do it and pay them itself. It is urged, in a word, that the city do its sewer and street work just as such work is done in Boston. In this matter the idle workmen have certainly struck a popular chord. For the past four or five years the majority of contractors have done their work so shamefully and swindled the people out of millions of dollars so barefacedly, with the connivance of certain city officials, that the people are as ripe for a change of system as they are for

A THOROUGH EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUDS,

which exposure there is some hope of obtaining through the next Grand Jury and the next term of court. There are good grounds for believing that if a thorough investigation is had more than one past and present city official will be made to realize that honesty is the best policy. At a meeting of West Newark workingmen, held on Friday night, Mr. Caffrey, who claims to represent 5,000 workingmen, characterized the contractors as life blood suckers of the workingmen. After setting forth the fact that the Council could do away with the contract system he said they would demand the change proposed, and then

BRAND AND TURN OUT

the Aldermen who dared to vote against the measure. Another speaker declared the contractors robbed the poor man of his rights, his children of shoes, and the dying of necessaries. Another speaker, a mason named Dolan, said he was ready to sweep the streets at fair prices. "Workingmen," said he, "don't want charity, but work. Certain parties," continued he, "have money and won't let it out. It is speculation. It is to rob mammy, rob daddy, and God help everybody. No man will lay down and starve. Hunger will go through a stone wall. I don't advocate force, but before I will see my family hungry I will help myself." The meeting effected a coalition with the representatives of the mass meeting at Military Park, at which the cry was, "Bread, blood or work!"

THE POOR OF JERSEY CITY.

What Is Being Done to Alleviate Their Condition—The Needs of Police and Firemen—Hoboken in the Foreground.

The measures taken to meet distress in Jersey City are highly creditable to the charitable and generous people of that community. The Pavonia Club opened a soup house in Grove street yesterday morning. The Young Men's Christian Association have opened a soup house at Kepler's Market, and hundreds of poor people have already availed themselves of the assistance there tendered them. The sewing societies of St. Michael's and St. Mary's parishes, especially the former, have succeeded beyond all expectation. Committees are appointed to collect money and clothing throughout these parishes, and the collections have been comparatively munificent. An extra supply of coal has been left at the disposal of the Overseer of the Poor for distribution among the needy. The Jersey City Schuetzen Corps, of which Hermann Schroeder is captain, will give a ball at Cooper Hall on the 13th of January, the proceeds to be applied to the fund for the poor. The Knights of the Round are engaged in arranging for a dramatic entertainment on a large scale for the same object. The liberal and humane policy adopted by the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad companies in retaining their full staff of employés and the evidence of returning activity at most of the factories give hope that there will be no case of actual destitution. The example set by the Schuetzen Corps might be followed by many other clubs and associations at Cooper Hall and elsewhere. Such entertainments would be all the more enjoyable from the consideration that the prayers of the widow and the orphan ascend daily in this trying season for their benefactors. The Board of Public Works have retained all the laboring hands and made a reduction of wages to $1 25 per day. If the city had a competent Board of Finance there would be money in the public treasury, and policemen and firemen would not be compelled to part with their warrants for salaries long due, at a heavy discount, to heartless speculators. An ex-Justice of Peace, in the Third district, has a regular brokerage establishment for this business. Complaints are made daily by these hardworking servants of the city that they must resort to this measure to keep their families from starving. This Board of Finance will be legislated out when the session begins next month, and the people will have self-government restored, so that they can elect men who have some reputation for financial ability.

Another act of individual munificence has to be set down to the credit of Hoboken. Mr. John Davin, a wealthy citizen, will throw open his house, at the corner of Garden and Fourth streets, to the poor children of the city, who will obtain a breakfast there on and after to-morrow. The Sisters of St. Francis in charge of St. Mary's Hospital have relieved many needy persons, no applicant for relief being ever rejected. But preeminent among the citizens for individual munificence stands Mrs. Stevens, widow of the late millionnaire, and Mr. W. W. Shippen, so that Hoboken is as charitable as any of its sister cities. Yet there is much suffering among the poor people living on the Meadows, where the sight of some ministering angel of charity would bring joy and consolation.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

Consecration of Bishop Cheney in Christ Church, Chicago—Intense Interest in the Ceremony—Sermon by Bishop Cummins on the New Faith—Public Opinion on Mr. Cheney's Position.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1873.

Intense interest has been created in religious circles of this city to-day by the consecration of the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ church, as Associate Bishop of the new Reformed Episcopal Church. No event in ecclesiastical affairs for months past has created such a profound sensation, Mr. Cheney still insisting that he is presbyter of a Protestant Episcopal church while accepting the office of Bishop of another organization. The congregation of Christ Church have also not officially severed their connection with the Episcopal Church, the vestry having called no meeting at which the project of formally joining the new Church could be discussed.

THE EXCITEMENT IS INTENSIFIED

by the fact that Mr. Melville W. Fuller, counsel for Mr. Cheney, in the suit brought by Bishop Whitehouse, of the see of Illinois, yesterday filed a reply to the supplemental bill recently entered by the Bishop. This additional bill claims that to the other reasons formally alleged why Mr. Cheney should be ousted from the position of rector of Christ Church, and why the property should revert to the Protestant Episcopal Church, is now added the conclusive one that Cheney has publicly accepted high position in another religious organization. The arguments on the motion to reject the supplemental bill, which is alleged to set up a new and different case from the original bill upon new matter, will be heard at the close of the present week. Mr. Fuller states that the dispute will be fought out to its bitter end, but public sentiment is decidedly opposed to Cheney on this point and much angry comment is made, especially by Episcopalians, on his double dealing in endeavoring to preserve relationship to two distinct religious organizations at one time.

THE MORNING SERVICE.

This morning's ceremony of ordination was announced to commence at eleven o'clock, by which time Christ Church was crowded to suffocation by members of the regular congregation and sightseers representing all religious denominations. Extra precautions were taken to preserve quietude and order throughout the vast audience. At the commencement of the service Mr. Cheney appeared in the chancel, looking jubilant and determined, and at his side appeared the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, of New York; Rev. Marshall Smith and Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Passaic, N. J.; Rev. B. B. Seacock, of New York city; Rev. W. V. Feltwell, of West Farms, N. Y., and Rev. Charles H. Tucker, of St. George's chapel, of this city.

BISHOP CUMMINS' SERMON.

At the close of the regular service, after the collect, Bishop Cummins preached, taking as his text the first four verses of the fifth chapter of the First Epistle of St. Peter. In the course of the discourse, occupying over an hour in delivery, he discussed the position and tenets of the new Church, the office of bishop and the future of the Church. He assailed the baptismal service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and pointed out changes which had been made in the Prayer Book. The new Church was not destructive, the new Church was not even building anew; it was standing on the old Episcopal faith in its original purity and simplicity. They were engaged in restoring the old faith, the episcopacy of the second century, not of the third, much less of the fourth century—the episcopacy of Ignatius and not of Cyprian. Bishop Cummins referred at length to the ceremony of consecration, urging the view that the material thing was the election of Bishop by the people and not the mere form of ordination. He compared the consecration of a bishop to the swearing in of the President, and contended that election by the people in the one case and election by the Church in the other formed the real basis of official character and not the mere ceremony of inauguration or consecration. The new Church realized the glorious idea of Christian fellowship, for its pulpits would be open to all evangelical ministers. In closing, the Bishop addressed his remarks to Mr. Cheney, urging him forward in his new work.

THE CEREMONY OF CONSECRATION

was then proceeded with. Bishop Cummins, who was arrayed in his primate's robes, took up his position on the steps of the altar, Mr. Cheney standing in front, with his back to the congregation. The other clergymen mentioned were grouped around. The consecration was then proceeded with, according to the manner prescribed and the form adopted at the recent convention of the Reformed Church in New York. To the several interrogatories as to his fitness and earnestness, Mr. Cheney replied in stated manner:—"I am so persuaded and determined by God's grace." A testimonial, signed by Herbert T. Turner, Secretary of the New York Convention, that Mr. Cheney had been duly elected Bishop, and another signed by Bishop Cummins, several presbyters and many of the leading members of Mr. Cheney's congregation as to his pure and blameless life, were read. Then Bishop Cummins and three of the presbyters present laid their hands on the head of Mr. Cheney, who knelt before them, the Bishop saying:—"Take thou authority to execute the office and work of a bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The communion service followed, hundreds of persons partaking of the sacrament.

EVENING SERVICE.

This evening Bishop Cummins discoursed on the relations of the Reformed Episcopal Church to other churches. Another immense congregation was present. The day has been one of intense religious excitement throughout.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE TOMBS.

Ann Mitchell, a woman about 30 years of age, residing at No. 573 Greenwich street, was brought before Judge Morgan, at the Tombs, Saturday last, on a charge of intoxication. When she was arrested she gave her name as Maria Jones, and she had her child, a pretty little one, about three years of age, with her. The Judge committed Ann for six months and placed her under $300 bail. The child was sent down stairs with her mother, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Shortly after her entrance into the Prison Ann Mitchell was seized with convulsions and died yesterday morning about eleven o'clock. Dr. Breher, the Tombs physician, attended her, and yesterday gave a certificate of death from "chronic alcoholism."

MURDER ON NEWTOWN CREEK.

At about seven o'clock on Saturday night, James McGrath, a night watchman, employed by Frank Pidgeon, a contractor on Newtown Creek, heard a scuffle on a canal boat lying at the foot of Oakland street, Greenpoint.

During the quarrel McGrath heard the words, "God d—m you, get off," and almost immediately after heard a splash in the water, and the exclamation, as if from some person in agony, of "O my God," repeated three times, when all became still.

McGrath went to summon assistance, when, crossing a lot in the vicinity, he met John Wilson, the captain of the canal boat, and believing that he knew something of the difficulty, detained him until Officer Whalen, of the Seventh precinct, came up, when he was given into custody.

Thomas Hunt and Bryan Sullivan, two boatmen, providing themselves with grappling implements, commenced a search of the creek and at about eight o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was brought ashore, which was recognized as that of Edward McGoldrick, a laborer, about 40 years old, well known in that part of Greenpoint where the tragedy took place.

John Wilson, the captain of the barge, says that he and McGoldrick, who had been working for him, had been drinking pretty hard all day, and that both were well under the influence of liquor, and at four o'clock in the afternoon he laid down to sleep, telling McGoldrick to wake him at six o'clock, that about seven o'clock he woke up and found McGoldrick gone. He most emphatically denies any knowledge of the manner of McGoldrick's death and says he had no quarrel with him.

Coroner Whitehill will hold an inquest, when all the facts will probably be brought out.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Was He an Infidel and Born Out of Wedlock?

A Remarkable Lecture by His Late Law Partner, Colonel Herndon, of Illinois—An Effort to Prove That He Died an Unbeliever in the Truths of Christianity—Mrs. Lincoln's Testimony.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13, 1873.

Colonel W. H. Herndon, late a law partner of the late President Lincoln, this evening delivered a most remarkable lecture in this city, in answer to a lecture delivered here in July last by Rev. James A. Reed, who claimed that there is well authenticated evidence of Lincoln having been born in wedlock and being a believer in Christianity, and published in *Scribner's Monthly* for July. The following passages contain the gist of the lecture:—

I have never said that Mr. Lincoln had no religious sentiments—no Christian sentiments. On the contrary, I admitted then and do now that Mr. Lincoln had religious opinions, ideas and sentiments. But the declaration that Mr. Lincoln had religious sentiments does not meet the proposition that Mr. Lincoln died a theist—an infidel—especially in the orthodox sense of the term. Much "believing," "much hearsay," "many convictions," "many changes of heart," much twaddle is adduced to show that Mr. Lincoln was a Christian. Proclamations of Mr. Lincoln, while President of the United States, are quoted to show that he was a Christian. Mr. Lincoln was the President of a Christian people, and he but used their ideas, language, speech and forms.

SO WOULD TOM PAINE

have done had he been President of this free people. I am met with the assertion that if Mr. Lincoln had lived he would have become an evangelical Christian. No one knows this; it is mere speculation, mere guessing. Again, I am met with the assertion that Mr. Lincoln's addresses at Bible and Sunday school societies were eminently Christian. When a man is invited to address such societies it is implied, unless the man reserves the right to say what he pleases, that he confine himself to their ideas, notions, feelings and philosophy. To do otherwise would be an insult and an outrage on the society. No doubt that Mr. Lincoln used polite, courteous general language on such occasions, from which Christian inferences might be drawn. Mr. Lincoln was very politic, and a very shrewd man in some particulars. When he was talking to a Christian he adapted himself to the Christian. When he spoke to or joked with one of his own kind

HE WAS INDECENTLY VULGAR.

Hence the different opinions about Mr. Lincoln's Christianity and vulgarity. Mr. Lincoln was chaste in his ideas and language when it was necessary, and when not so he was vulgar in his jokes and stories. He was at moments, as it were, a great Christian, through politeness, courtesy or good breeding toward the delicate, tender-nerved man, the Christian, and in two minutes after, in the absence of such men and among his own kind, the same old unbeliever. I have witnessed this, it may be a thousand times. This conduct of Mr. Lincoln was not hypocritical, but sprung from a high and tender regard for the feelings of men. When men speak of Mr. Lincoln's religious sentiments they call them his Christian sentiments, and combine one with the other. I have often and often said that Mr. Lincoln was by nature a deeply religious man, and I now repeat it. I have often said

HE WAS NOT A CHRISTIAN,

and I now repeat it. He was not an unbeliever in religion, but was as to Christianity. Mr. Lincoln was a theist, as I said in my Abbott letter. I have never discussed the question of

MR. LINCOLN'S LEGITIMACY

in writing, publicly or otherwise, and it is probable I never shall. I do not think it becomes me to do so, whatever may be my opinion. I feel this, and I shall obey my feeling. I should not even have said what I intend to say, but for Mr. Reed's lecture. I can discuss one thing, however, and it is this:—The reverend defender boldly and positively asserts there is "well authenticated evidence" of the

MARRIAGE OF THOMAS LINCOLN AND NANCY HANKS,

and that it is now to be found in the hands of Robert Lincoln; that the said record evidences, historically marked thus:—First, Dennis Hanks had it; second, Hanks gave it to J. C. Black; third, it was sent by J. C. Black, of Champaign, to William P. Black, attorney at law, No. 131 Lasalle street, Chicago, and duly delivered by him to the Historical Association of Chicago, and that it thence passed into the hands of Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln. I state on my best belief that there is

NO SUCH WELL-AUTHENTICATED RECORD,

showing the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, now, or ever was, in the hands of any of those gentlemen. I saw a leaf of the Thomas Lincoln Bible, which Dennis Hanks tore out. The writing of the marriages, births and deaths was

IN THE HANDWRITING OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

or mostly so, as I now remember. The record was badly worn, broken up into squares of about two inches, having been doubled up and worn out thus in the pockets of some one. I had great trouble in taking a good copy. I borrowed the record of Dennis Hanks or Mr. Chapman, his son-in-law, and while in my possession I took a copy, and, I verily believe, a correct one. That record wholly fails to state or to record the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. While looking over it and copying it I was struck with astonishment at the omission to record the marriage of Thomas and Nancy, when I saw that most of the record, if not the whole of it, was in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, who would have

RECORDED THE MARRIAGE IF TRUE.

I then thought that this omission was one link in the chain of evidence in favor of those who thought and argued that Mr. Lincoln was illegitimate—the child of Abraham Euloe. Can the reverend gentleman and myself be talking about two records—different and distinct ones? There is a way of finding out the truth, thus:—First,

THE RECORD WAS TORN FROM A BIBLE.

Second, the record is in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln, or mostly so. Third, it commences or opens as follows:—"Nancy Lincoln was born February 12, 1807," and concludes thus:—"Nancy, or Sarah Lincoln, daughter of Thomas Lincoln, was married to Aaron Grigsby August, 1836." I took a copy of this Bible sheet, this "well authenticated record," September 9, and now have it in my hands. I suppose these records are one and the same—identical; and, if so, I aver that the reverend gentleman misrepresents the record, falsified it, for it wholly, I believe, fails to state that Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were ever married. Let any one compare the opening and conclusion, as above given, and he will find the record one and the same. What is more astonishing, is that the said "well authenticated record" does not fail to state the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush, Thomas Lincoln's second wife. Why not record the first marriage? Mr. Lincoln, in that record, says:—"Abraham Lincoln, son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Lincoln, was born February 12, 1809." Again he says:—"Nancy Lincoln, wife of Thomas Lincoln." How a wife? But the record wholly fails to record or to state the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks—by whom, how, when, or where—if it ever took place.

WAS IT BY "JUMPING THE BROOMSTICK?"

Was it by mutual consent and agreement between the two, somewhat after the fashion of the free lovers, without form or ceremony? The gentleman boldly asserted that there was well authenticated evidence of the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks I aver that there is no such record. I aver, on my belief, that the gentleman misstates the record.

Returning to the religion of the dead President, the lecturer said:—I affirm that

MR. LINCOLN DIED AN UNBELIEVER—

was not an evangelical Christian. The lecturer affirms that Mr. Lincoln was a believer in the Christian religion; was, as it were, an orthodox Christian. One side of this question can be proved. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Lincoln once was an infidel, that he wrote a small book, or essay, or pamphlet against Christianity, and that he continued an unbeliever until late in life.

Colonel Herndon here, at considerable length, detailed the testimony of Mr. Stuart to show that Dr. Smith tried to convert Lincoln, and that Colonel James H. Matheny had often told him (Herndon) that

MR. LINCOLN WAS AN INFIDEL.

He admits this in his letter to Mr. Reed. Mr. Matheny denies nothing in this note—admits its correctness. He never intimated in that or any other conversation with me that he believed that Mr. Lincoln in his later life became a Christian. What does Mr. Matheny say in his letter to Mr. Reed to show that Mr. Lincoln in

HIS LATER LIFE BECAME A CHRISTIAN?

He says:—"I believe he was a very different man in his later life, and (after) investigating the subject he was a firm believer in the Christian religion." Notice carefully the words of Colonel Matheny. He simply says he "believes;" he does not say he knows. Colonel Matheny says that he believes that Mr. Lincoln in after life—late in life—became and was a firm believer in the Christian religion. I believe that Mr Lincion did not late in life become a firm believer in the Christian religion. What! Mr. Lincoln discard his logical faculties and reason with the heart! What! Mr. Lincoln believe that Jesus was the Christ of God, the truly and only begotten son of Him—as the Christian creed contends! What! Mr. Lincoln believe that the New Testament was and is of special divine authority, and fully and infallibly inspired, as the Christian world contends! What! Mr. Lincoln abandon his life-long ideas of universal, eternal and absolute laws, and contend that the New Testament is any more inspired than Homer's harp, than Milton's "Paradise Lost," than Shakespeare, than his own eloquent and inspired oration at Gettysburg! What, in short, Mr. Lincoln believe that the great Creator had connection through the form or instrumentality of a shadow with a Jewish girl!

BLASPHEMY!

These things must be believed and acknowledged in order to be a Christian.

After quoting opinions of various persons to show that Mr.

LINCOLN EXPERIENCED NO CHANGE OF HEART,

Herndon quotes a conversation, he had with Mrs. Lincoln after her husband's death:—"Mr. Lincoln had no hope and no faith in the usual acceptation of thousands. Mr. Lincoln's maxim and philosophy were, 'What is to be will be, and no cares (prayers) of ours can arrest the decree.' Mr Lincoln never joined any church. He was a religious man always, as I think. He first thought—to say think—about this subject when Willie died—never before. He read the Bible a good deal about 1864. He felt religious, more than ever before, about the time he went to Gettysburg. Mr. Lincoln was not a technical Christian. * * * I told him about Seward's intention. He said in reply, 'I shall rule myself—shall obey my own conscience and follow God in it,' " &c.

The lecturer concluded as follows:—One word concerning this discussion about

MR. LINCOLN'S CHRISTIAN VIEWS.

It is important in this—first, it settles a historic fact; second, it makes it possible to write a true history of a man free from the fear of fire and stake; third, it assures the reading world that the life of Mr. Lincoln will be truly written; fourth, it will be a warning forever to all untrue men that the life they have lived will be dragged out to public view; fifth, it should convince the Christian pulpit and press that it is impossible in this day and generation, at least in America, to daub up sin and make a hero out of a fool, a knave or a villain, which Mr. Lincoln was not; some true spirit will drag the fraud and lie out to the light of day; sixth, its tendencies will be to arrest and put a stop to romantic biographies, and now let it be written in history and on Mr. Lincoln's tomb, "He died an unbeliever."

POOR LITTLE PARIAHS.

A Specimen of the Causes That Produce Them—A Street Urchin Clubbed to Insensibility by a Policeman—Story of Three Little Newsboys.

"Go on, now, or I'll club the whole head off o' you!"

There are, probably, not many persons who have been resident a few weeks in this metropolis who have not heard this exclamatory threat, and the chances are that a policeman, in nine cases out of ten, is the individual who utters this very unofficial and usually cowardly promise. Almost every citizen who has ever been present where a crowd was assembled knows what it is to be in the front rank of that crowd and to be commanded by a patrolman, with manner and words which are both insulting, to "Stand back," and, because of failure to press back the crowd in the rear, to be rammed and butted with the point of a locust baton until the result is severe pain and undeserved punishment. It is useless in such cases to attempt to explain to the energetic brute in uniform, for in the boorish ignorance which is the especial quality of nine out of ten members of the force your explanation is at once construed as resistance, the citizen is seized by the collar, the club is brought within smelling distance, and the officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace is at once transformed into the disorderly ruffian. He loses his temper, so that he cannot pronounce the syllables of the abuse he utters intelligently or coherently, and shrieks out, What! ya talkin' back! G'wan now, or I'll make you a sick man;" and, with his feet braced against the pavement, he pushes the citizen back as though he meant to break him in two. Any further word or expostulation by the unhappy citizen leads to his summary arrest, and as

THE IRASCIBLE, UNIFORMED "THUG"

carries off his prisoner, he usually avails himself of the opportunity to inform the captive, "I've had me eye on you this long time," with a view to impressing him with his own far reaching detective omniscience. As he arraigns his prey before the punctilious captain or sergeant at the desk of the station house (who has probably misspelled every other word of a despatch just telegraphed to headquarters), he tells the sergeant, "This man was disorderly and resisted me, and when I told him to move on he said he'd blow the top o' me head off." Expostulation is useless here also. The captain or sergeant is one of the omniscient sort also, who would be afraid it would injure his standing to confess that he did not know every man, and the citizen goes into the cells with all the chronic "bummers" and loafers of the precinct. The writer has on many occasions seen an officer club a person who had not raised a finger of resistance, and once saw a young man brutally beaten in City Hall place when he had done nothing wrong, but had, in fact, been assailed by two or three other young men. The officer rushed around the corner in time to see and seize the victim, while the guilty ones ran away, and as the youth protested that he had been ill-used, the reporter being also a witness of the fact, the square jawed official rough clubbed the young man until he cried out, "My God, don't kill me!" The reporter attempted to explain to the officer the situation of affairs; but the officer, in a furious rage, yelled, "What the hell do you want? go way I'm me, unless you want some!" The reporter didn't want any, but the officer would have been shot, sure, if he had given any. An attempt subsequently made to get into the station house and explain there was futile, for substantially the same reasons. However, this "clubbing" dexterousness is an acknowledged feature of the New York "cops," and it seems useless to protest against it, but it is not often that

A MERE CHILD IS THE VICTIM

of this ruffianism under the mask of official guise.

On Friday night last James McCormick, a lad of about 13 or 14 years of age, residing at No. 119 Baxter street, was shamelessly beaten by Officer Monahan, of the Sixth precinct, and yesterday the little fellow's head had three strips of healing plaster on it to cover the wound inflicted. James had two young companions, John McMahon and Patrick Manney, with him at the time, who saw the entire transaction, and the reporter conversed with them on Saturday, with the following result of information:—

"Now, Jimmy, tell me all about the matter, where you live, and who was with you, and tell me what you had done. I want you to tell me nothing but what is true."

"Yes, sir," said the lad, as he pulled off his soiled and much worn cap, "I got no fader nor mudder; dey're dead; an' I make me livin' sellin' evenin' papers. On Friday night—last night—me and dese two boys—dey was wid me—was in Mulberry street, in front of a Hitalian dance house, next to de bakery, near Park street, and de officer chased me, and when he caught me he knocked me in de jaw wid his fist, den he called me a bastard an' den he hit me in de head wid his club and cut me right here," exhibiting the wound.

"Well, what had you done that made the officer run after you?"

"Nawtin', sir. We was standin' in front of de Hitalian dance house an' dere was a pane o' glass broke an' I was frightened an' run away. De officer was across de street an' when he heard de nize of de glass breakin' he seen me run an' he run after me."

GIVING THE ALARM.

JOHNNY MCMAHON (who was busy, cap in hand, eating a peanut)—Yes, sir, de officer was over de street an' he swung his club an' gev de 'larm on de sidewalk an' run after him. When he struck Jimmy on de head wid de club it knocked him down a cellar stairs, an'——

"But you must have done something, boys; didn't you break that pane of glass?"

ALL—(simultaneously)—No, sir; no, sir; no, sir.

PATRICK MANNEY—I knew we had done nawthin' sir, and when Jimmy run away I told him not to run. Me and Johnny didn't run. The "cop" didn't take uz in.

JIMMY—Another officer heard de 'larm an' put out his club an' stopped me, an' when dis officer kem up he punched me in de jaw an' den he called me what I told you and sez, "You gev' me a good deal o' trouble runnin' after you," and den he hit me wid de club.

"What did you say when he hit you?"

JIMMY—Nawtin', sir; I couldn't; he knocked me down an' I didn't know nawtin', and I had to wait a little while an' den

I GOT ME SENSES BACK,

an' he took me to de station house an' I was locked up all night. I got out dis mornin'. I was all cut an' sore, an', sir, I never done nawtin; dese boys was wid me an' if I did dey can say so.

MCMAHON and MANNEY—No, sir, none of us didn't do anything.

"Well, who broke the glass?"

JIMMY—I don't know, sir. I wasn't lookin' at de windey when it was broke. It was dark an' dere was a little nize inside de dance house, an' I tawt somebody t'rowed a tumbler or sometin'. I hadn't sold out my papers, but de oder boys had sold out.

"And you live at No. 119 Baxter street, do you? Who do you live with?"

JIMMY—Wid de woman dat keeps de house. I don't live dere; I pay 25 cents a night for sleepin' dere, and when I want sometin' to eat I go to de eatin' houses or buy sometin' in de street.

"Do you know the name of that officer?"

JIMMY—I don't, sir; but dese boys knows him.

PADDY and JOHNNY—His name is Monahan; he be's in de Sixt' precinct.

"Are you quite sure that is his name?"

JOHNNY—Yes, sir. Dat's his name.

John McMahon resides with his parents at No. 37 Cherry street, and Patrick Manney lives with his parents at No. 122 Division street. When officers (?) treat lads as this lad was treated it ceases to be a wonder why John Real killed Officer Smedick, and why there have since been, and will perhaps be, other similar tragedies. Even if Jimmy McCormack had broken that pane of glass, it seems very difficult to justify such treatment as he received, much less would it be justified by the "trouble running after him" which the officer had experienced. No wonder that these poor street urchins feel and sometimes act like pariahs, the hunted outcasts of civilization, in a city of churches and palaces.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 349

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 28th st. and Broadway.—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—KIT; OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—LADY OF LYONS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—DEAD HEART.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—LED ASTRAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE IRISH DETECTIVE. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—OTHELLO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—ALMA; OR, HELD IN BONDAGE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

ARMORY, corner of 14th st. and 6th av.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., between 4th av. and Irving place.—LECTURE, "MRS. GRUNDY."

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th avenue.—LECTURE, "WRITERS OF MODERN FICTION."

THE RINK, 3d avenue and 64th street.—MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM. Afternoon and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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INFLATION AND FINANCIAL NEEDS CONSIDERED! A BACKWARD GLANCE AT CAUSES AND THEIR PROBABLE EFFECTS ON THE MONETARY SITUATION—NINTH PAGE.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP JOB.—Two reports reach us from Washington in relation to the Chief Justiceship job. One is, that the President has been pressing Mr. Williams' confirmation as a personal matter and threatening a withdrawal of his friendship from those Senators who oppose the humiliation of the highest judicial office in the United States. The other is that a majority of the Senate will, notwithstanding, refuse to confirm. We hope that the former report is baseless as sincerely as we trust that the latter is well founded.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, which took place last evening in Boston, will awaken a deep sentiment of regret over the entire world, wherever science is honored and prized. His condition for the few days previous to yesterday had been almost hopeless, and the unfortunate event had been sorrowfully anticipated.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION TO-MORROW.—The people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to-morrow to vote on the proposed new constitution. So far as the discussion during the canvass has progressed it would seem that the strongest opposition to the new instrument springs from those whose sinecure offices are abolished and whose fat jobbing schemes are thwarted. That the reforms suggested meet the hearty approval of the people there seems but little doubt, and that the new constitution as a whole will be confirmed by a large majority there is as little question.

The Ashantee War—What It Means—The Herald's Special Correspondence from the Gold Coast.

In to-day's HERALD we present our readers with the graphic opening letters from the HERALD special correspondent despatched to the seat of war between the great British Empire, on one side, and the barbarous African kingdom of Ashantee, on the other. In order that our readers may become acquainted with the geographical features of the debated land we publish a splendid map of the entire Gold Coast, with the tribal divisions of the British protectorate and the land of the Ashantees. We submit these things to the American public in the certainty that, as a piece of journalistic enterprise, this latest HERALD expedition will be appreciated, and that its live interest will well repay a perusal of its chapters. The day has long since passed when a first class American journal can afford to rely on second hand sources of information. If England undertakes a "little war" or France a big one American journals, hoping to be considered first class, must have their hardy specials along with the van of the army. It would never do to take our information on such subjects as the war in Abyssinia, or the present war on Ashantee, from the printed reports of English journals. In the Abyssinian war a HERALD special despatch from Magdala first gave the news of the fall of King Theodorus to England itself. With this brief introduction we commend the correspondence to the American public.

The English, in attempting the reduction of Ashantee, have certainly undertaken a serious task. Near the Gold Coast of Africa, away from the shore about thirty miles, there stretches to the northward and eastward the land of King Coffee Kalcalli, the predatory monarch, whose warlike subjects number over three millions of souls. His domain, besides being the most densely populated portion of Africa, is rich in agricultural products, as it is also fruitful in gold and ivory. Over two hundred years ago the progenitor of the present race of kings made conquest of all the neighboring tribes and consolidated the government of Ashantee, until, in the later times, it has become a sort of Prussia among kindred peoples. The descendants of the noble Sai Tootoo, whose deeds of valor are the inspiration of Ashantee song and history, have never revered English rule, and they have always resisted it successfully and to the death. We need not detail the awful record of slaughter and barbarity which has followed every effort of the British Crown to reduce this singular people to submission. In 1816, when the Ashantees could not be beaten with arms, they were quite willing to sign articles of peace in consideration of presents of value. The unhappy experiment was tried again in 1824, when Sir Charles McCarthy lost his head, and the British forces retired precipitately, overwhelmed with defeat and disease. English critics, in drawing the grim picture of another possible defeat, point to the skull of Sir Charles McCarthy, from which the young King on every feast day still drinks his potion of native wine. Those were sad days for England's braves—when officer after officer was put to death in the most barbarous manner and when the one remaining prisoner was marched back to Coomassie, distant one hundred and thirty miles, and compelled to exist on a ration of snail soup daily. The Ashantees have never given quarter to the English, whom they despise more than they fear.

It becomes a question, therefore, as to how far the present expedition of the English is founded on good sense. Four times they have been shamefully defeated, and now the War Office fits out an expedition under the command of a brave young English General, Sir Garnet Wolseley, a pointed personal sketch of whom will be found in our correspondence. This expedition is to embrace fifteen thousand men, armed with the best rifles and furnished with mountain howitzers, mitrailleuses and all the implements for fighting in the bush. The original plan for the reduction of the Ashantee capital is that one base of operations is to be at the delta of the Volta, while another will push forward from Accra and the main body will proceed from Cape Coast Castle, going in a straight line towards Coomassie. These three lines of approach on the barbarian capital will converge at a point about fifty miles from Coomassie, whence the whole expedition will move forward on the King's city and despoil it of all the riches which are reputed to be stored in its palaces. The principal obstacle to the success of this plan is the densely overgrown and malarial country outlying the coast for a distance of thirty miles toward the interior. The terrible difficulties of building a road through this jungle are described by our correspondent. The laziness and cowardice of the native allies joining to the fever, which makes it forbidding to the whites, show that even this early stage of the operations is fraught with danger. There are also river approaches toward Coomassie by the Prah and Volta, though by the latter river the arm of the expedition under Captain Glover will be obliged to traverse a distance almost as great as that from the coast to the capital. Such, in effect, is the expedition which has attracted the attention of all Britain during the past two months. In importance it was not exceeded by the Abyssinian war, which was conducted with rare skill by Lord Napier to a brilliant victory. Ashantee, however, is a different country.

But we have not mentioned all the difficulties that must be overcome, and the principal of these difficulties is the enemy. King Coffee is able to muster ninety thousand warriors to sally forth to meet the English, and it is estimated that he can enlist over two hundred thousand men for defensive operations. Against these fearless negroes, armed from Dutch arsenals, the English will bring their fifteen thousand men, together with such a force of the Fantees as they may be able to collect. Does the prospect look inviting? It is very wisely argued that the Abyssinia expedition found powerful allies in the dissatisfied subjects of King Theodorus, who had been despoiled of churches by the impious negro chief. In Ashantee the people are a unit. They hate British rule, and the cause of the present war is a proot that they will fight to the bitter end. When Governor Pope Hennessey acquired Elmina from the Dutch the natives were not willing to consent to the transfer, and the Ashantees, supporting their claim, appeared about Cape Coast Castle with thirty thousand men. This, and some other circumstances admirably grouped in our despatches from Cape Coast Castle, inaugurated the present war. Elmina, a sympathetic town, having furnished arms to the savages, was bombarded by the British on the 14th of June last, and another warlike step was the disaster on the Prah. The Fantees, as allies of the British, were likewise defeated on land, and fled in great confusion from the field. The English have no alternative but to advance. The engagements lately reported by telegraph show that it may be done in the end, but reliance can alone be placed on white or English colored troops, such as those from the West Indies. But can they secure a permanent peace? Would the sacking and burning of Coomassie render these two hundred thousand fierce warriors more pliable to British rule? Could England, in the event of a brilliant triumph, maintain an army of occupation sufficiently numerous to repress the insurrections that would undoubtedly break out from one end of the kingdom to the other? Let the Ashantees speak for themselves. They say:—"We have fought and conquered the Fantees under the English flag four times; are we now to accept that conquered flag?" We are of the opinion that it would have been wiser to conciliate the Ashantees from the outset. This mode of dealing with them has been the only successful one since the beginning of European colonization on that coast. It was practised by the Portuguese and Dutch long before the English went there. But English rule among semi-civilized peoples has never been gentle nor productive of good feeling. India is to-day inoculated with the poison of civil war, and a terrible hatred towards England exists from one end of the Peninsula to the other. The troubles in Jamaica are fresh in the minds of our readers, and we might cite many instances where, by a more politic administration, costly expeditions like that now disembarking on the Gold Coast would have been unnecessary. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in a palaver with the Fantee allies, endeavored to impress upon them that this was their fight; but the Fantees scarcely see it, or, if they do, wonder why the English bother themselves about it. The majority of Englishmen wonder how the nation has become involved in the matter at all. There may have been some imprudences by English officials at the start, but now it is a fight by England to gain control of the commerce of the rich productive country which King Coffee Kalcalli rules. Exeter Hall may insist that it is all a Bible fight, but Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield know better. It is a fight for a spread of the empire of Manchester calico, Birmingham guns and Sheffield cutlery, to be paid for in ivory, gold dust, oil and other African products. England manages to have her seasons of Christian squeamishness at the most convenient times—namely, when her axe has been ground, it matters not whether on Ashantee skulls or opium-poisoned Chinese. Just now she is in fighting trim, and if expenditure of life, treasure and pluck will bring her victoriously to Coomassie she will invest a large amount of each.

Common Sense in Congress—Opposition to Unnecessary Taxation.

Our despatches from Washington, published to-day, indicate a determination on the part of Congress not to impose additional burdens upon the people in the shape of taxation on commerce and on the necessaries of life, unless such urgent necessity can be shown as does not at present exist. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury are to be discussed in the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, but it is certain that no hasty action will be taken upon the subject. It is natural that the head of the Treasury Department should like to have large balances at his command, and Mr. Richardson is sensitive on that point. His hobby has been a rapid reduction of the debt, and a temporarily reduced revenue, which for the moment reverses his favorite balances, occasions him unnecessary disturbance. He finds also an increased appropriation for naval purposes, and he sees approaching the time for the redemption of the twenty million loan of 1858; so nothing occurs to him but to draw money into the Treasury by taxing tea, sugar and other necessaries which the masses of the people consume; to increase the cost of travel and the price of all produce and merchandise to the consumer, by levying taxes on railroad and steamboat receipts; to reimpose all the annoying duties under the internal revenue laws but recently swept away. Congress, however, coming fresh from the people and acting for the people, understands that the country is full of wealth; that business, fast recovering from the temporary check of the recent commercial crisis, only needs more ease in the money market to give it a greater impetus than ever; that while bogus schemes have exploded good securities are growing stronger and stronger every day and reassuming their legitimate values; that the national revenues, which have fallen off only on account of the retrenchment necessary in the crisis, will soon swell beyond their former proportions. The additional naval appropriation is a mere bagatelle, while the loan of 1858 is not likely to give the Secretary of the Treasury any trouble. Additional taxation at this time would be an injustice to the people and a suicidal policy on the part of the majority of Congress.

But if Mr. Richardson wants money—and he says he needs forty millions—he can get between twenty and thirty millions without placing a heavy burden of taxation upon the people. The government now pays six per cent interest to the national banks on the securities, say four hundred millions, deposited as the guarantee of their circulation. If Mr. Richardson will recommend that all this national bank currency shall be called in and be supplanted by legal tenders, and that the banks which desire circulation shall circulate only legal tenders, which they can receive in exchange for their securities, the heavy amount of interest now paid to the national banks, practically on their own circulation, will be saved by the government. It is stated in our Washington despatches that Congress will at once take up the consideration of the currency question, and that many members favor an increase of currency, either by releasing the Treasury or bank reserves, or by some other project. If our present volume of circulation, seven hundred millions, were all of the denomination of legal tenders instead of being divided into legal tenders and national bank notes, there would be no occasion for bank reserves, and the people would get the benefit of the whole volume of currency. The subject will no doubt be thoroughly discussed in Congress, and if a wise measure of finance be not adopted it will not be because of a scarcity of projects.

Tyranny and Tea—The Boston Mohawks.

Boston will have a tea party to-morrow, and will celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of an event that occurred in that city on December 16, 1773. On that day some sixty or seventy Boston Mohawks—of whom it has been shrewdly doubted whether there was a "real Injun" in the number—tried on a liberal scale "how tea would mingle with salt water;" an experiment with a famous history, that stirred up the world of that time and provoked those measures on the part of the British Parliament and royal authority which awakened the slumbering revolt, and fanned the smothered fires of discontent into the flame of battle. It was the first organized open defiance of British authority on the part of the people of this country; the first violent act of the great drama that led to our national independence, Writs of assistance, stamp acts and kindred facts of equal oppression had done their utmost harm, apparently, in producing all over the country an irritation of evil augury for the future; and, though some citizens of Boston had been shot in the streets by the soldiers, resistance lagged, and wise rulers might yet have put off for many a day the sundering of the colonies from the imperial power. But there was little wisdom in London. Government insisted upon the taxation of the colonies as a "necessary badge of Parliamentary supremacy," and a law was passed imposing a duty on all "glass, painters' colors, paper and tea" that should be "imported from Great Britain into any colony or plantation of America;" but subsequent legislation exempted from the import duty all these enumerated articles except tea.

Vessels freighted with "the detestable tea" were sent by the East India Company to all the colonial ports, and an aggregate of three hundred and forty-two chests were in Boston harbor, waiting to be landed on the memorable 16th of December. Spontaneous action had been taken by the citizens, and the captains of the ships had been publicly notified that they could only land any portion of their cargoes at their proper peril. Notice was also given to the authorized agents of the company that they must not receive the tea, and that they must send the ships away with it. An order from the Governor for the meeting of the citizens to disperse was treated with contempt, and the whole patriotic influence was brought to bear to induce the Governor to direct the departure of the ships; but this failing, the irretraceable step was taken, and the tea was thrown overboard. All the country was in sympathy with the act. On the day before it was done—the 15th of December—the Sons of Liberty in this city issued an address to the people, in which they denounce as "an enemy to the liberties of America" any person who should assist in the landing or carting of any tea, or rent any house or cellar in which tea should be stored or "whoever should sell or buy, or in any manner contribute to the sale or purchase of tea subject to duty." In Philadelphia steps were taken earlier to oppose the landing of the tea. Resistance was therefore the common thought everywhere, but it fell to the share of Boston to first act on the thought, and against that city therefore was directed the disciplinary measure known as the Boston port bill, which closed the port until such time as the citizens might please to make their peace with the honorable East India Company, the owner of the tea. Impending ruin by the closure of the port and the concentration of troops in the city convinced the people that there was no further hope from any peaceable proceedings, and they began to prepare for the other sort, to enroll companies and gather military stores, and an expedition from Boston to destroy a depot of those stores led to the battle of Lexington; and so the war came.

As we are all proud of the results of that war the whole country will say now, on the hundreth anniversary of the tea party, "Bravo, little Boston!" and this without any impertinent reference to the relative greatness of the city; for she had at that time only sixteen thousand inhabitants, but a clearer perception of the right than Rome, with a world at her feet. It is a distinctive characteristic of Boston, her special attribute, that in the crises of national life she generally sees a little sooner than others just what should be done, and is very apt to be readier to do it. She is less controlled by the "flesh pot" influences. Great merchants elsewhere in these cases are always deprecating "extreme measures" for fear of injuring trade; and we can well fancy how the solid men of this city in 1773 "sat on the heads" of the Sons of liberty who declared against tea. In another community than Boston the tea tyranny might have passed by like the others without consequences from the mere shirking of the point of resistance. As the measure was framed it was not in its first effect of public application. It came upon the importer. Nobody was called upon to import tea, and need not do it unless he saw good reason for paying the duty. With the duty paid, even, the public might patriotically deprive itself of the luxury and refuse to buy; and, finding this, merchants would not continue to import, and thus the attempt at taxation would fail without resort to violence. Some communities would thus have let the point go by default, but Boston did better; for she knew that many a craven spirit would yield to temptation, and that thus the obnoxious levy would become an accepted fact, and so she dealt with the evil face to face and hand to hand, leaving no opportunity or possibility for the weakness or irresolution of the future to compromise the great purpose of the whole. She boldly passed the Rubicon, venturing everything for the great cause in which her leadership has gained her an imperishable renown.

ONE MILLION SHORT.—The Secretary of the Navy says that the House bill appropriation of four millions to complete the work of fitting up our available ships of war for active service is less by a million than the sum required. If so, we presume that the amendment suggested will be made to the bill in the Senate; for, within a year or two, we may have some further complications with Spain, in the settlement of which an efficient Navy may prove to be the balance of power.

Wendell Phillips as a Leader of Public Opinion.

Wendell Phillips is a man of some genius and of more pretentiousness. He is an agitator because he has not the ability, although he has the ambition, to be something better. It is his hobby to appear to lead public opinion—to be the *avant courrier* of great events; and so he searches industriously among the thoughts of others for ideas which seem to him likely to grow into prominence, in order that he may cast about them the mantle of his eloquence and pass them off as his own. We often notice a bright and frisky terrier in the streets, running constantly ahead of his owner, and, although from time to time looking anxiously around to ascertain in what direction his master's course may be, yet seeming to lead and direct the journey. Occasionally, however, the man takes a sudden and unexpected turn, which throws the animal out and sends him scampering back to ascertain his bearings and reassume his position of affected importance. Like the ambitious terrier, Wendell Phillips is sometimes right and frequently wrong, as he frisks about in advance of public opinion. We are neither disappointed to find him preluding his new lecture, "Glances Abroad," by predictions for the future, nor surprised that he should mix up sense and folly in his prophecies in most admired confusion. The main features of his programme for the United States may be briefly stated. They are, Communism, woman's rights, free-thinking as a substitute for religious faith; an unlimited paper currency, resting only on the credit of the government, "with no check and balance of commodity, wheat or gold, to disturb the natural relation of its volume;" social equality without distinction of color, and a "third term" for "the General who now occupies the Presidential chair." Without these it is the opinion of Mr. Phillips that "the boy is born to-day who will write the decline and fall of the American Republic."

There is no originality in any of these propositions. The men who met at the Cooper Institute a few nights since proclaim nearly the same programme, only in less polished language. For instance, they resolve that no citizen shall be entitled to own more than a certain amount of capital, and some of their orators advocate a raid on the banks and a general division of their contents. Mr. Phillips simply points out a representative man, "the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad," who "wields four hundred and fifty million dollars," and hints that this wealth must be divided on Communistic principles if the American Republic is to be preserved. Fortunately a country educated in republicanism cannot be disturbed in its intelligent onward progress by the influences that distract the new fledged republics founded on the ruins of thrones but recently overturned. It is true that the American people in their carelessness and in their over eager straining after wealth may seem to be marching on towards those blessings foreshadowed by Wendell Phillips, even including the two antagonistic results of Communism and Cæsarism. But none can tell how soon the owner of the terrier may turn a corner and set his frisky leader scampering about to discover in what direction to take a new departure.

Cartagena—The Suspension of the Bombardment.

Day after day, for months in succession, we have been expecting to hear of the downfall of Cartagena. But, in spite of all the strength which the government has brought to bear upon it, in spite of attacks by land and attacks by sea, the intransigentes hold out, and it is not at all impossible that they may hold out for many months to come. Our latest news is that the bombardment of the city has been temporarily suspended. It is only a few days since we learned of the appointment of General Lopez Dominiquez to the chief command of the attacking force. It was generally expected that the new commander would make short work of the siege. The suspension of the bombardment would seem to imply either that he expects that the rebel authorities will surrender or that he has found the work more difficult than he supposed it would be. There are many competent judges who are of opinion that Cartagena will not be easily reduced by mere bombardment. The city occupies a highly advantageous position and is well fortified. It is, however, far from being impregnable. An attacking party, composed of soldiers of the right sort, might take it by storm in a few hours. What the suspension of the bombardment means we know not. It may be that General Dominiquez intends to make a more vigorous assault than has yet been made. It may be that he has some reason to expect that the rebels will surrender. Whatever his motive it must be admitted that if the Republic is to live the rebellious city must be taken without delay.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF BADLY.—The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the tax on tea may constitute the subject for some lively comment at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, which takes place in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and other places, to-morrow (December 16). It was the tax on tea imposed by the British government a hundred years ago that led to the event which is thus to be commemorated, and the people of our day do not relish the idea of history repeating itself in so objectionable a manner.

CONGRESSIONAL NICKNAMES.—Some Congressional would-be wits think it very funny to dub some prominent member with a nickname. Occasionally they overshoot the mark. This is the case with regard to Mr. S. S. Cox, member from the Eighth district in this city. He has at different times borne the familiar cognomens of "Sammy" Cox, then "Sunset" Cox, again "Shoofly" Cox, and finally he has just been dubbed "Dewdrop" Cox. Gentlemen, do drop this nonsense.

GROWTH OF LAKE COMMERCE.—It appears from carefully gathered statistics that the growth of the steam and other vessels on the lakes the past year has been unexampled. No less than fifty new steamers have been added to the lake fleets the past season, against twenty-seven in 1872, and a hundred and fifty-two sail craft—an increase of one hundred over last year. The total increase in tonnage over 1872 is 57,054. This exhibit does not indicate that there have been very "hard times" in the West the past year, so far as our lake commerce is concerned.

The Surrender of the Virginius—Quiet Restored at Havana.

The news from Havana is of a satisfactory character, and we may look forward to the proximate surrender of the Virginius and her crew as assured. The captured ship is lying in the Bahia Honda, guarded by a Spanish gunboat, and as soon as the Bazan arrives from Santiago de Cuba with her surviving passengers she will be surrendered to the United States. We may accept this act of reparation as a proof that Castelar and his government desire to maintain friendly relations with this country. The fears entertained that the violent section of the Havana volunteers would oppose the surrender of the ship by force have proved groundless. A riotous demonstration was made, but was quickly suppressed, and the ringleaders were to be tried by court martial. We hope the authorities will take the present opportunity of teaching those men a lesson their comrades will not soon forget. The present is an auspicious moment to restore the empire of the law and break down the mob rule which for years has disgraced Havana in the eyes of the civilized world.

Police Violence—Protection to the Poor.

The position of a police officer is full of difficulties and requires a coolness and patience of character not often to be met with in real life. An officer should do his duty promptly and energetically, yet he should be careful never to overstep the limit of authority conferred by the law. The man who should on all occasions just do his duty and nothing more would be a model policeman. Perfect specimens are, however, rare. Society is generally ready enough to make allowance in the case of a patrolman who has been led by over zeal to overstep his authority when dealing with hardened criminals. It is felt with reason that the dangerous classes must be dealt with in an energetic manner. We do not, therefore, stop to examine whether the patrolman has been somewhat too liberal in the use of his club when dealing with hardened roughs.

Unfortunately many members of the police imagine that the tacit permission to act energetically with the habitual criminals and dangerous roughs who infest our city justifies them in using unnecessary violence with all citizens; so that the readiness of the patrolman to use his club on the slightest provocation or without any has become a subject of general complaint. Many of the force seem to forget that they are paid to protect the citizens, not to club them. As there exists some cloudiness on this point, it might be well for the Commissioners to take steps to have the men thoroughly instructed in the conduct they ought to pursue, and to impress on their minds that locust clubs are given to them as a means of protection, not as weapons of offence. Very loose ideas are entertained by large numbers of the force as to their right to use their clubs. Too frequently examples of this present themselves in the abuse of drunken men who attempt to resist capture. Even when enough police are present to overpower the man, temporarily deprived of reason, it is not at all unusual for the officers to have recourse to clubbing as a means of reducing to quietness an unfortunate being whose position ought to cause commisseration rather than anger.

We call attention in another column to a case of violence which appears to be destitute of all justification. It is bad enough that foolish men who have made themselves amenable in some degree to the law should be exposed to ill-treatment, but the public will not consent to such an abuse of authority as is alleged in the case of young McCormick. His story is told simply, and with an air of truthfulness that commands attention. It does not rely on his own unsupported testimony. Two of his youthful companions, poor, but industrious children, give similar accounts of the transaction, and we are inclined to believe that their testimony is worthy of credence. Even had the boy McCormick been in fault, and his captor fully justified in making the arrest, the fact would still remain that unnecessary violence had been used by the police officer. It is a disgrace to the police force that any member of it should be guilty of striking a poor, wretched child with a heavy club, under any provocation that might be offered. It is one of the saddest illustrations we have met with of the poet's thought, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." We hope the Police Commissioners will at once order an investigation into this charge made by young McCormick. No police officer would have dared to so ill use the child of a rich man, and we shall see to it that the persons of the poor shall be equally free from outrage.

Judas in Springfield.

Last Saturday evening a lecture of a very remarkable character was delivered in Springfield, Ill., by Colonel H. W. Herndon, formerly law partner and intimate friend of the martyr-President, Abraham Lincoln. The lecture was entitled "The Later Life and Religious Sentiments of Lincoln," and was made the medium of endeavoring to prove two things—first, the illegitimacy of the dead President; secondly, his infidelity in religious matters. Our opinion of Colonel Herndon in relation to this subject can be expressed in very few words, and that opinion is inspired by the dastardly and unblushing hypocrisy of the "moral" which the lecturer piously tagged to the end of his discourse. He wound up by declaring that the establishment of Lincoln's infidelity settled a historic fact; that it rendered a true history of the man possible; that it furnished reason for believing that his real life would be written; that it was a warning to all bad men that their secret sins would be dragged to light; that it proved how impossible it was to throw a permanent glamour over sin, and that it would put a stop to the composition of romantic biographies. But why did Colonel Herndon stop here? If the establishment of Mr. Lincoln's infidelity achieved so much, would not the substantiation of the other charge do infinitely more? But there are one or two things which Colonel Herndon's lecture proved, and of which he seems to be quite unconscious. It proved that Colonel Herndon had the heart of Judas beating beneath an exterior of friendship; it proved that he could commit a crime too inhuman to be recognized by law, the crime of infidelity to the memory of a man who re-

deemed a nation, and in doing so redeemed himself; it proved that, beneath the cunning pretension of seeking after truth, Colonel Herndon could disguise a horrible avidity for raking amid the ruck of infamous scandals; it proved that he could sacrifice, without a qualm, the divinest intuitions of human nature to the thrill of creating a momentary sensation. No words can adequately paint the blackness of such treachery. Let Colonel Herndon rest sure that time, which is doing justice to Mr. Lincoln, will do justice ultimately to him, and that that justice, if this country remain true to the memory of her second Washington, will take such a shape as the most hopeless convict will find it impossible to envy.

Yesterday's Pulpit Productions.

The outline of sermons which we present to our readers to-day show poverty both of thought and treatment. The topics are varied enough and some of them of sufficient importance to draw forth the best thought of the best minds in the pulpits of the land. But our readers can judge, perhaps as well as we, whether the pulpit productions of to-day present evidence of much study or mature thought. Mr. Beecher, under the title of "Standing and Waiting"—which expresses exactly the position of thousands to-day in the Church and out of it—treats his congregation to a metaphysical essay on many things save "the one thing needful." It may be interesting to speculate on "the briefest space between volition and results;" but there are other themes of more pressing importance for the pulpit and for the Sabbath's instruction. The building up of character, which formed part of his theme, Mr. Beecher said was a slow work—much slower, indeed, than the building of the East River Bridge, or even, we may add, the New York County Court House. And yet, when it is built, that which is seen is not all there is of it. Mr. Beecher evidently believes in a growth into rather than in Christianity—a process about as slow as any material growth that we can conceive of.

Dr. John Cotton Smith began last evening the series of sermons on the evidences of Christianity in answer to a communication printed in the HERALD recently. He did not claim extraordinary inspiration for the Scriptures or any interruption of the laws of nature in the giving of a divine revelation to man. He claimed for the books of the New Testament stronger proofs of their authenticity than could be given for the writings of Homer or Tacitus or Socrates, and showed those who had interested themselves most deeply in the welfare of mankind had not themselves written, but that this work was done by others. Hence the objection urged against the Gospels on this ground is not well taken. Dr. Smith evidently would not hold very tenaciously to the belief, therefore, that the Gospels were written by the men to whom they have been assigned; for he makes the point that the title of each is "according to," not "of," John or Mark, &c. The Doctor, too, shares the doubt of other Bible commentators as to Paul's authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and adduces a circumstantial point of evidence as to the time the Gospels and epistles were written in that no mention is made in them of the destruction of Jerusalem, which took place in the year A. D. 70. Such an omission, he thinks, could hardly occur had these books been written after that year.

Mr. Frothingham talked about the acquisition and disposal of property, and the use and abuse of wealth, beauty, intelligence, &c., and all the talents that God gives to mankind. And he traced the different theories held respecting these things to what he called the two legends of the rebellion of Satan and his followers and the incarnation, life and death of Christ. He denied the right of any man or woman to use any of these gifts of God for selfish purposes.

Dr. Manning, of Boston, adduced evidence in favor of religion from unbelievers. He thinks if the men who rob banks, who forge checks for large amounts, who expend the moneys of orphans entrusted to their care, or who steal millions from the treasuries of cities and States, had God near them or had more spiritual thought they would not do such things. But among the persons who have recently committed such crimes, as our criminal records show, were some who at least pretended to a good degree of piety, but in heart were thieves and forgers.

Father McNamee inculcated the doctrine of humility, which receives such a commemorative illustration at this season of the year, so peculiarly devoted to the advent of Christ, who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor that we, through His poverty, might be rich. Father McNamee also presented to his hearers their responsibility for the right use of their gifts and faculties and powers.

The Reformed church, in Thirty-fourth street, celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary yesterday. The services are to be continued through the week also. Rev. Isaac Riley delivered a historic discourse, tracing the growth of the church and the city for the last half century, and marking the progress of each at different periods.

A CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS ON CHEAP TRANSPORTATION was held in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Saturday evening last. Some sixty members were present, largely from the West and South, and there was an interesting comparison of views among them on the transportation routes of the St. Lawrence, the Erie Canal, the James River and Kanahwa Canal and the Mississippi River outlet. The practical result of the caucus was the adoption of a resolution that the members of the House whose constituents are interested in cheap transportation will direct their efforts to bring about a unity of action on the part of said members in the legislation of Congress, which means that these members intend to make this matter of cheap transportation a leading question of the present session. It is understood that future caucuses of this transportation league will be held at the call of the Chairman, Mr. Dunnell (a granger), of Minnesota.

A GRAND CHANCE LOST.—Instead of making his maiden effort in Congress since reconstruction in favor of the back pay and salary larceny suppose Alexander H. Stephens had signalized his return to our national councils and immortalized himself by making one of his fearless and characteristic speeches in behalf of conceding belligerent rights to the patriotic and struggling Cubans! It was a grand chance for the Georgia statesman to send his name down to posterity, like that of Henry Clay, when in thrilling language the Kentucky statesman demanded from Congress the acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Bolivia—one of the most marked and successful efforts in the history of that remarkable man.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is staying at the Windsor Hotel.

General John S. Cavender, of St. Louis, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A British subject is shortly to be sent from Zanzibar to Bombay for violating the slave laws.

C. J. Brydges, General Manager, and J. Hickson, Treasurer, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, have apartments at the Brevoort House.

Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, the eminent European engineer, is in Albany the guest of Mr. McAlpine, the engineer of the new Capitol building.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy proposes to make a trip from Australia to Europe in the month of April, next year. Some persons think that he will reenter the British Parliament.

General Charles P. Stone and General William W. Loring, American officers in the service of the Khédive of Egypt, have each been advanced to the grade of Major General in the Egyptian army.

The Council of the University of Melbourne, Australia, has offered the appointment of lecturer on history and political economy to Mr. Pearson, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, at a salary of £500 a year.

Somebody is ill-bred enough out West to contest the right of a Miss Maury, a half-breed, to a fortune of a couple of millions, because her parents were married Indian fashion, and not United States fashion.

A school inspector in Alsace, a short time ago, asked the well known bright urchin if he knew the Saviour's name. The boy answered correctly. "How did he die?" "They killed him." "Who?" "The Prussians!"

A handsome personal compliment has been paid to Governor Jewell at St. Petersburg. He was received and recognized as Minister of the United States by the government before he was formally presented to the Emperor.

It has been ascertained that a coasting vessel ostensibly engaged in the sale of turnips and other "truck" on the coast of Massachusetts is really employed in the sale of "nips" of another sort to the thirsty Puritans, and the prohibitionists are after her.

The Boston *Daily Globe* appears to be losing some of its best men. Mr. Charles E. Pascol, favorably known for his excellent articles on "Municipal London" and "Sketches of English Life and Character," has just resigned the foreign editorship of that journal.

THE WRECKED STEAMER GREECE.

Stranded in the Bay Off Oyster Island—The Steerage Passengers Sent Ashore.

In yesterday's HERALD there appeared a brief item among the shipping intelligence, that the ocean steamer Greece, belonging to the National line, was ashore in the bay, but would probably float off at the next high tide. Unfortunately no such good fate was in store for the big steamer, and yesterday afternoon she still remained fast ashore off Oyster Island, near the mud flats. During the morning a large number of people enjoying their constitutional walk on the Battery were attracted by the large congregation of tugs which had gathered around the unfortunate steamer, in the hope of being able to rescue her from her position. Large barges were also at her side receiving cargo, which was being placed in them as quick as a steam crane could transfer bales of cotton, &c., from the hold to the smaller craft.

The chances of her getting off last night were thought to be small. The steerage passengers were all sent ashore yesterday, while a few others remained enjoying themselves as best they could.

On the same spot the Bremen steamer Herman grounded about two years ago. It is reported that the regular channel is rapidly being filled up by the amount of ashes and mud which are constantly thrown into the harbor against the law, and in which matter Mr. G. A. Blunt, Pilot Commissioner, is taking action at the present moment.

GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

Navy Workmen Off For Key West in the Mayflower—Ordnance Inspection—Arrival of Supplies for Steam Engineering.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Dec. 14, 1873.

A corps of divers and attendants and their apparatus arrived here yesterday and left on the Mayflower to-day for Key West, to work on the bottoms of American men-of-war at that point, when occasion requires.

The torpedo ship Mayflower, Commander D. M. Dyer, went into commission at meridian yesterday, and sailed under peremptory orders for Key West early this morning. She is pronounced the most efficient torpedo boat in the service. Her arrangements for such warfare cannot be surpassed in any country, as the greatest possible care and skill have been exercised by the government in fitting her out. The plans of her torpedo fittings, made by Constructor John W. Easty, are entirely original, and are similar to those on the monitor Mahopac, that vessel being the first monitor ever fitted with torpedo attachments.

Commander J. N. Jeffers, Chief of Ordnance, visited the yard on Friday, on a tour of inspection. This is now a most important ordnance department, and there is hardly accommodation for the masses of material being brought here. Even the express companies are resorted to to bring torpedoes, &c.

The United States despatch steamer Gettysburg, Lieutenant D. G. McKitchie, arrived at the yard on Friday at noon, after a tolerably rough passage from Philadelphia, with a collection of shot, shell, torpedoes, ammunition and ordnance for the Ordnance Bureau, and a lot of boiler iron, copper and other stores for steam engineering. During the night the Gettysburg took on a supply of coal and proceeded to Washington this morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Northern New England and thence westward over the St. Lawrence Valley, the northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region the pressure and cloudiness will increase during a portion of the day, with light and fresh northwesterly and southwesterly winds and possibly areas of snow;

FOR THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE MIDDLE STATES AND THENCE SOUTHWARD TO FLORIDA CLEAR OR PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER, WITH LIGHT WINDS AND LOW TEMPERATURE.

For the Gulf States and thence northward to the Ohio Valley less pressure, continued low, but slowly rising temperature, and generally clear weather, except on the coast.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, higher temperature, with easterly to southerly winds and clear weather during the greater portion of the day. In these districts the cloudiness will increase during Monday night, with probably threatening weather.

For the canal region of New York State the temperature will rise slightly during the coming 24 hours.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	30	32	3:30 P. M.	40	37
6 A. M.	31	29	6 P. M.	36	35
9 A. M.	31	29	9 P. M.	35	34
12 M.	37	34	12 P. M.	34	33

Average temperature yesterday 32¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 34¼

COWED HAVANA.

The Virginius and Her Surviving Passengers To Be Surrendered Together.

WAITING IN BAHIA HONDA.

The Prisoners on Their Way To Be Given Up.

HAVANA PATROLLED.

The Arrested Rioters To Be Tried by Court Martial.

JOVELLAR APPEALS TO THE CITIZENS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1873.

The man-of-war Isabel la Católica returned to this port yesterday. She left the Virginius in charge of a Spanish gunboat at Bahia Honda.

THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY.

The Spanish steamer Bazan has sailed from Santiago for Bahia Honda with the Virginius prisoners on board, and is expected to arrive at the latter place to-morrow.

MEN AND SHIP TO BE GIVEN UP TOGETHER.

It has been arranged that the Virginius and her surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the Americans at the same time in the port of Bahia Honda.

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED AT HAVANA.

Havana remains tranquil. Two battalions of volunteers are on duty for the preservation of order, and patrols were established throughout the city last night.

THE RIOTERS TO BE COURT MARTIALLED.

The ringleader of the demonstration on Friday night has been arrested, and will be tried by court martial.

JOVELLAR'S APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS.

Captain General Jovellar, in a speech to the volunteers to-day, declared he knew all good citizens sided with him, and would assist in putting down any disturbance.

AFRICA.

Condition of the British Fleet on the Gold Coast—Many Men Invalided by Fever—Mortality at Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 1873.

The steamer Biafra has arrived at Liverpool from the Gold Coast.

She reports the condition of the British fleet there as very unhealthy. On two vessels 57 men were down with the fever.

The Biafra had seven deaths on board from typhoid fever.

SPAIN.

Conciliation in the Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 15—6 A. M.

A despatch to the *Daily News* from Madrid says a complete reconciliation has been effected between Castelar and Salmeron.

FRANCE.

Political Opinion as Expressed at Election Polls.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 14—Evening.

Elections were held to-day in the Departments of the Aude, Finistère and Seine-et-Oise for members of the Assembly.

Partial returns indicate the election of the radical candidate in the Aude and of two republicans in Finistère and Seine-et-Oise.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

M. Regnier's Defence of His Conduct Before the Court Martial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 15—6 A. M.

M. Regnier has sent a long letter to the *Times*, complaining of his treatment by the Bazaine court martial and offering to explain his conduct before a tribunal consisting of a representative of the *Times* and two other English editors.

The *Times* declines to take part in the investigation.

THE CORN CROP OF 1873.

Serious Falling Off as Compared with Last Year—Decrease in the Fattening of Hogs—Winter Wheat Favorable.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., December 14, 1873.

Reports, dated December 1, received at the office of the *National Crop Reporter*, correcting previous estimates, indicate for the corn crop of 1873 in comparison with that of 1872, as follows:—

The States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas and Missouri, which produce in the aggregate over one half the entire crop of the United States, a loss of 29 2-10 per cent. The heaviest loss is in Kansas, being 44 per cent; the lightest in Wisconsin, being 11 per cent, in Iowa over 25 per cent, in Ohio nearly 22 per cent and in Missouri 22½ per cent.

Returns relative to the total quantity of hogs fattened for market this season as compared with the last, indicated in the States above mentioned, and in Georgia and Arkansas, a total falling off of 10 per cent. Of this the percentage of loss in Illinois was 4 7-10, in Iowa 4 7-10, in Ohio 9 per cent, in Missouri 7 3-10 per cent, and in Wisconsin 7½ per cent. Correspondents state that, in order to supply the demand from packers, the reserve of stock hogs has been drawn upon quite extensively, and that, as a rule, the supply of hogs for market is nearly or quite exhausted at the points of production.

Partial returns from Illinois, Missouri and Georgia, as to the average of winter wheat sown this season, indicate an increase in those States of 8 8-10 per cent over the average sown in the fall of 1872. The condition and prospects in nearly all the Territories is very much more favorable than in December, 1872.

DAMAGE FROM THE RISE IN THE OHIO RIVER.

WHEELING, W. V., Dec. 14, 1873.

The Ohio River at six P. M. was about 39 feet, and rising at the rate of one inch per hour. It will be stationary about midnight. The lower end of the island and the southern portion of the city is submerged. No damage has been done in the city of any consequence, but the loss in the country alongside the stream is great. Hay, corn, fences and outbuildings, and even some stock, have been swept away.

OBITUARY.

Louis J. R. Agassiz.

Professor Louis John Rudolph Agassiz died in Boston at a quarter past ten o'clock last night. He was carried away from life by the effects of an attack of paralysis, induced by cerebral congestion, in the 67th year of his age.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

Professor Agassiz, the most distinguished naturalist of America, and highly appreciated in the scientific circles of Christendom, was born at Orbe, in Waatlande, where his father was a pastor, on the 28th of May, 1807. He studied at the Gymnasium at Biel, whence he was removed, in 1822, to the Academy of Lasanne, as a reward for his high scientific promise. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich, and at the University of the latter city he took the degree of M. D. He had hitherto devoted himself specially to comparative anatomy, which led to his being entrusted, in 1826, by Martius, to describe the 116 species of fishes collected by Spix in Brazil; and the learned new classification by Agassiz forms the broad stone of his reputation as a scientific naturalist, which was materially advanced by the monographic completeness of his "Natural History of the Fresh Water Fishes of Europe," published in 1839, and almost contemporaneously with his "Researches on Fossil Fishes" and his 'Descriptions of Echinodermes." Agassiz has for some years filled a chair in the scientific department of Harvard College, and he was Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Charleston. His "Tour on Lake Superior" develops with great skill and powerful picturesqueness the physical character, vegetation and animals of that region, and his "Principles of Zoology" is a text book of a high order. His contributions to the American Association for the Advancement of Science are numerous and valuable, and to the kindred British association he has communicated many papers of fine character; indeed, there are few contributions to the meetings of this association which are more attractive than those of Professor Agassiz. The work, however, by which he has chiefly raised his reputation abroad is his "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advanced a tending to remodel the views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been effected; and although his views upon the changes on the surface, ascribable to the agency of these glaciers, have not been universally admitted, the theory of Agassiz has been treated with marked respect. His devotion to science was intense, and for her sake he relinquished pursuits from which he might have been in the receipt of a very large income. Dr. Buckland used to relate that he knew Agassiz when engaged in this arduous career with an income of only £100, and of this he paid £50 to artists for drawings and £30 for books, living himself on the remaining £20 a year! Thus he raised himself to an elevated European rank, "and in his abode, *au troisième*, became the companion and friend of princes, ambassadors and men of the highest rank and talent of every country."

His ancestors were of French origin, and were among the number of those Protestants who in 1685, at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were forced to fly from France. Originally intended for the Church, Agassiz, whose bent was entirely in the direction of science, chose medicine for a profession. In Heidelberg University as a student and anatomist he outstripped all competitors, while as a lecturer on natural history, and as a man of remarkable attainments and capacity, he began to attract the attention of men of science. From Heidelberg he went to Munich, where he remained four years; and, having attracted the attention of Martins, the great natural historian, he was employed, as stated, to prepare the ichthyological department of the Natural History of Brazil. It is curious that his attention should have been thus early directed towards a subject and country destined to occupy so much of his thoughts in the future. In the meantime obstacles were thrown in the way of his progress and success which would have daunted any man of less determination, energy and perseverance, but these qualities conquered every difficulty. He now first commenced his investigations into the subject of fossil fish, in which department of natural history he has done more to enlighten the world than any other man. Receiving a professorship in the College of Neufchatel on his return to Switzerland, after a sojourn in Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Cuvier and Humboldt. Agassiz remained there until 1846, when he sailed for America, and soon after his arrival was appointed Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Laurence Scientific School. From that period Professor Agassiz continued an American resident, and although the recipient of constant testimonials and offers from abroad, resolutely refused all, preferring to remain among the friends with whom he had become identified, and in a country he so greatly honored by his labors and researches. At the age of 30 Agassiz was a member of nearly every learned society in Europe, besides being Doctor of Laws in the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin. His glacial theory, one of the most remarkable and original conceptions in the whole arcana of science, was propounded in 1837. To collect facts relating to the subject he spent eight summers upon the glacier of the Aar, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and 12 miles from any human habitation.

The writings of Agassiz are a library of scientific knowledge, on geology, zoology, paleontology, embryology, and innumerable other subjects, comprising 30 or 40 volumes, chiefly written in French, in quarto and folio, and in most cases expensively and beautifully illustrated. The greatest of his literary efforts, the "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," to be completed in ten volumes folio, has now reached its fourth volume, and is the most magnificent and costly scientific undertaking of a similar character ever attempted in the United States.

In 1862 Prof. Agassiz delivered a course of six lectures before the Brooklyn Institute at the Academy of Music, on "The Structure of Animal Life." These lectures were exceedingly popular, and were afterwards published in a volume under the title of "Graham Lectures." In the year 1859 the Museum of Comparative Zoology was established at Harvard College, in Cambridge, of which Professor Agassiz was made director, and from that time until 1865 he zealously devoted himself to the arduous duties of his position, adding constantly by his personal efforts to the collection until it promises ultimately to be the most important scientific institution of the kind in the country.

In 1865 Professor Agassiz commenced organizing an expedition to Brazil for the purpose of exmining the valley of the Amazon, obtaining further evidence in regard to his glacial theory, and obtaining specimens and information concerning the fauna of that unknown country. The expenses of this expedition, which comprised some eight or ten persons, were defrayed entirely by private liberality. To Mr. Nathaniel Thorpe American science owes a debt of gratitude for his generous efforts to forward so important an enterprise. The success of Agassiz during this expedition was unbounded. Hundreds of new varieties of fish were discovered and specimens obtained. His reception by the Emperor of Brazil, himself a very scientific man, was flattering in the highest degree. By other men of science his coming was hailed with joy, so widely had his reputation reached.

On his return to this country the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association commenced a correspondence with Professor Agassiz, with the design of obtaining from him a course of lectures on the questions involved in his explorations. They were able to obtain his services, and announced a course of two lectures to be delivered at the Academy of Music on the 12th and 15th of January, on the "Aspects of the Amazons" and the "Animals of Brazil."

In the latter part of 1871 Professor Agassiz, with the aid of some wealthy students of science, equipped an expedition for the purpose of examining the constitution and character of the ocean bottom. He headed the expedition himself, and gave to its work all the benefit of his immense knowledge of nature and his zeal for the uncovering to man's mental gaze of all her secrets. The work of investigation was continued until July, 1872. When the Professor had returned home, after having by his explorations added immensely to man's knowledge of the phases of the sea bottom, he received a new and great approval of his labors. Mr. John Anderson presented him with the Island of Penikese, on which to found a school of natural history. Mr. Anderson also supplemented this gift with a present of $50,000, with which to defray the expenses of the school.

TROUBLE IN THE PITTSBURG WATER BOARD.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14, 1873.

A large meeting was held at the City Hall last evening to consider the Water Board irregularities. Addresses were delivered by several prominent citizens. The city moneys in depositories amount to over $700,000, while the banks holding said deposits are under bonds of but $300,000 for its safe keeping. A resolution was adopted that the bonds of different depositories shall be increased $200,000, and that the Finance Committee be requested to have the bonds executed at the earliest possible day. It is ascertained that R. J. Grier, the missing cashier of the National Trust Company, is on his way to Europe.

THE SEA'S DEAD.

Services of Sympathy for the Friends of the Victims of the Ville du Havre Shipwreck—Help for the Widows and Orphans.

In the Madison square Presbyterian church last evening was gathered an immense congregation to extend their sympathy to the many families and friends bereaved by the shipwreck of the Ville du Havre, and especially to the families of the Rev. Professor Pronier, of Geneva, and the Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, delegates to the recent General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Prime and Bishop Janes. All these gentlemen occupied seats behind the pulpit and addressed the congregation.

Dr. Adams opened the services by reading the fifty-third hymn, commencing—

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps on the sea
And rides upon the storm.

The congregation sang it in unison; and, after a prayer by Dr. Murray, of the Brick church, Dr. Adams rose to state the

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

He said:—The object of this gathering together of Christian men and women is to express our Christian sympathy with the bereaved in this the hour of their affliction. We are all to-night brothers in sorrow; and we meet now, no matter what may be the difference of our ecclesiastical relations, as brothers and friends. As all colors are alike in the dark, so in case of death we come together as members of one body and brothers in Christ Jesus. Dr. Pronier and Dr. Carrasco were with us but a short time ago, and we heard them in this very church tell the

HISTORY OF THEIR WORK

in benighted lands and ask our co-operation. Dr. Carrasco's last words uttered in public were spoken in this church on the Thursday evening before his embarkation. While he was with us all those who came in contact with him learned to love and admire him, and after his labor in this country had been performed he was going home to commence again the struggle he had carried on during his whole life with renewed hope and vigor. He was returning to his wife and family also, and they now, beloved brethren, demand our practical sympathy. A collection will be taken up to-night for that purpose.

Dr. Howard Crosby then addressed the congregation. He said:—Our hearts are full of great grief to-night and we deeply feel the loss we have endured. There are some calamities that befall us that we may find some comfort in their explanation, but to this there is

NO EXPLANATION.

This calamity would send the infidel to his stoicism and his blasphemy, but must send us to our faith in God. All the trials and tribulations of life are working for our eternal glory, and though we have lost our coworkers here on earth they are with us in spirit, and their shining example will remain embedded in our hearts. I can imagine the fearful scene of that shipwreck, when the crash of timbers came and the mid-winter waters of the ocean rushed into the cabins and engulfed all on board the fated Ville du Havre. I knew Professor Pronier well. He was stopping at the house of a relative of mine, and I learned to know him and to love him in a very short time, and with my regard for his gentle qualities was an exalted admiration of his great talents. In 1831 the Evangelical Alliance of Geneva was founded, from which such great results have sprung. They sent missionaries and colporteurs all over Europe, and established a university to train ministers for the time to come. In this university Professor Pronier occupied the chair of Systematic Theology, and Carrasco was one of his pupils, and the teacher and the pupil both went together to the arms of Jesus.

Dr. Crosby also made an appeal to the congregation in favor of the surviving families of the lost ministers.

He was followed by Dr. Schaff, who gave a lengthened description of the

CAREER AND WORK OF DR. CARRASCO,

who died at 31 years of age, and in the full vigor of his manhood.

Bishop Janes also addressed the meeting for 20 minutes.

A collection was then taken up, which, judging by the appearance of the plates returned, was a very large one.

A GENEROUS INVALID.

Mr. William E. Dodge stated to the meeting that he had received a letter from a merchant who was sick in bed, saying that he was in hearty sympathy with the object proposed, and desired to be put down for any amount that he (Mr. Dodge) thought fit.

Dr. TYNG—My dear kinsman, how much do you think he ought to give?

Mr. DODGE—I will put it down on the paper. After singing the 369th hymn Dr. Adams announced that there would be a similar collection taken up in the different churches throughout the city connected with the Evangelical Alliance, at an early day. A committee consisting of Dr. Sharp and Dr. Crane will receive contributions during the week.

The meeting then dispersed.

RECEPTION TO PROFESSOR PROCTOR

A Generous Tribute to American Science by the English Scientist.

Professor R. A. Proctor, the English astronomer, who recently arrived in this country, was given a reception at the Lotos Club by the members on Saturday evening, at which were several prominent guests.

The President of the club in a brief speech welcomed Professor Proctor in the name of the American public, and especially of American men of science.

Professor Proctor thanked the President and members of the club, and said that he had come here to learn. He had known before he arrived, and had more clearly recognized since, that American scientists were doing noble work, and that the people of America were in advance of Europe in the general attention given by them to science. He had been amazed by the character of the audiences before whom he had lectured, not solely by their number, though that had surprised him, but by their close attention to the facts presented to them and by their appreciation of the bearing of these facts. He had visited also American colleges and other institutions, and had been struck by the great advantages which the methods there employed possessed over those adopted in England. He had strongly felt the hope that one day his own children might received a portion of their education in America. He proceeded to remark that to every thinking mind America presents a deeply interesting subject of study. There are being worked out in this great country the great problems which occupy the attention, indeed, of statesmen and politicians on the other side of the Atlantic, but the solution of which there, if solution is to be hoped for, is trammeled by the influences of old traditions, by the effects of class distinctions and by other circumstances not readily classified or analyzed, but operating only too effectually to retard progress. Even in science the difference was to be recognized. He could venture, indeed, to remark that he might, to some degree, claim the sympathy and support of American thinkers, because of the efforts which he had made to resist the influences which oppress science in England. One of these is "authority"—not authority in the legitimate sense, but authority unduly allowed to affect the freedom of thought. Here in America men of science recognize authority as a form of scientific evidence, because the fact that a great thinker has held such and such a view is *pro tanto* evidence in favor of the justice of the view. But Americans refuse to allow authority to decide scientific questions; and, when newly discovered facts show that views formerly held by great authorities should be modified or abandoned, the American student of science is not prevented by undue respect for authority from accepting the new truths thus indicated. In this respect he had himself thought and acted as an American would. Mr. Proctor proceeded to remark on two points in connection with American scientific work—first, the effective way in which it was carried on, new and important facts being continually added to our knowledge by American science workers; and, second, the small regard paid by Americans to questions of priority. He remarked that in two special instances relating to the work of Professors Cooke and Winlock, of Cambridge, United States, he had been unwittingly guilty of injustice in assigning the credit to others, and the mistake, though noted long since by those gentlemen, had been allowed to remain uncorrected. It appeared to him, in fact, that American students of science were altogether less disposed to controversy than their European fellow workers. He remarked the wonderful growth and development of America in past years, and the glorious future which the nation had before her. He repeated, in conclusion, that he had come to America to learn rather than to teach, and he hoped that before he retured to England he should have learned to some purpose.

Brief speeches followed by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, the Hon. William Orton, President Barnard, of Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt.

BOOTH'S CHANCES FOR SENATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14, 1873.

Thirty-five democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Sacramento last night, but made no nomination for Senators. The democrats at the capital express the opinion that Booth will be elected on Tuesday at the first roll call of each House.

COLORED JURORS IN RICHMOND.

An Appeal from Colored Citizens in Richmond, Va., for Trials of Colored Offenders by Juries of Their Own Race.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14, 1873.

The following petition was presented to His Honor Judge Guigon by colored Councilman Nelson P. Vandervall on the last day of the late term of the Hustings Court of this city:—

RICHMOND, Dec. 10, 1873.

To His Honor A. B. GUIGON, Judge of Hustings Court:—

The undersigned, colored tax payers of the city of Richmond, would respectfully implore Your Honor to grant to their race the coveted privilege in your Court of trial by juries composed of colored men in all cases where persons of color are concerned. They sincerely believe that by granting this boon Your Honor will increase the confidence of the colored people in the Court of Hustings, and they are equally sure that if only men of intelligence, those who can read and write, are selected as jurors, the interest of the Commonwealth will be protected, crime will be punished as the laws direct, and the ignorant will be stimulated to that improvement in intelligence, industry and morality so essential to their well-being as honest, useful and reliable citizens; and to that end your petitioners will ever pray. Yours,

Nelson P. Vandervall, Richard Forrester, R. C. Hobson, James B. Burrell, Thomas Hewlett, Reuben M. West, William Ferguson, Taff Lanson, Rev. John Jasper, Rev. James H. Holmes, Rev. Richard Wells, John W. Toney, L. B. Smith, Philip Gray, W. H. L. Coombs, and about 20 others, all colored.

It is understood that Judge Guigon will respond to this petition at the next term of his Court, which commences January 5, 1874.

Died.

LYNCH.—On Sunday evening, December 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, Vincenzo Botta, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LYNCH, daughter of the late Colonel Gray, of the Revolutionary army, in the 85th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Windham, Conn., for interment.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

Christmas should find in every household one of these cheerful servants, a

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or
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THE SEVENTH DAY

Blending of Rest, Praise, Prayer and Precept.

INTERESTING CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Chapin on the Talismanic Belief in Religion—Beecher on "Standing and Waiting"—Frothingham on "the Use of God's Divinest Gifts in the Service of the Devil"—Fulton on "Intemperance as a Crime"—John Cotton Smith on "Is Christianity a Failure?"—Talmage on National Affairs—The Cuban Backdown.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

The Talismanic Belief in Religion—Ceremonies and What They Amount To—The Minister of To-Day a "Praying Machine for a Whole Parish"—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Chapin.

The congregation at Dr. Chapin's church yesterday heard one of the most interesting and instructive sermons that have emanated from the great champion of Universalism for many Sabbaths. The discourse was purely doctrinal, inasmuch as its progress developed the tenets of Universalist belief, while at the same time the preacher infused into his remarks the boldness of figure and beauty of imagery that have made many of his sentences almost like those of an apostle. The sermon, which was preached from the text, John iv., 15, explained the materialistic conception of religion, or better "talismanic" interpretation of religion, as the preacher called it.

THE SERMON.

When the woman of Samaria spoke the words which constitute the text, "Sir, give me this water that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw," she showed that she had a material or talismanic conception of religion, said the preacher. Her words were in response to an offer made by Christ to give water which, when once tasted, forever quenched thirst. Sceptics and rationalists seem to interpret the woman's speech as ironical; but such it was not. It displays her utilitarian conception of the water of which Christ had spoken, for she thought that when she had once procured this wonderful beverage there would be no more use in her going to the well. If one tries to interpret the Scriptures into modern English, or in any way add to or detract from the text, so as to enable him to fully elucidate the meaning of the Sacred Word, he is now pointed at as a rationalist, so strong is the connection in the human mind between religion and obsolete usage in language. This fact will serve as an illustration of what I wish fully to bring before your mind. People in general think it is in the very and liberal words of the Scripture that efficacy is found, instead of in its spirit and meaning, thus showing that their idea of religion is a talismanic one. In this same way do many regard the sacrament and ceremonies of their several creeds. I am the last man in the world to make little of

CEREMONY OR SACRAMENT,

when those who perform them believe in their soul that they are doing good to themselves as concerns their inner life; but against such as perform these ceremonies merely as a sort of talisman against evil, a something good for their own intrinsic worth, my voice shall ever be raised. All the ceremonies and services are great helps to interior life, and as such only do I approve of them. Many people declare that they do not know how to pray, and this declaration is founded on the belief that certain forms must be obeyed. With this idea first in their heads they look upon the minister as a praying machine for a whole parish, and are content to commune with God by proxy. They come to church to hear a sermon, not to pray. The praying they consider the duty of the minister and to listen their province. They would fain do as the Japanese—put their prayers in a machine and place it by the side of a running stream, there to let them work out their own articulation at the will of the bubbling rill. Another proof that religion is regarded as talismanic is found in the fact that people live through the whole week without ever thinking either of God or church, while on Sunday, the seventh day, they cram all their devotion into

A COUPLE OF HOURS

and think they are safe from harm, for they have waited and have seen the talisman. According to the ideas some entertain regarding religion, although it may at first sight appear awfully paradoxical, a man may, nowadays, be a religious and at the same time an immoral man, so strong is this false doctrine. To remedy the growing evil there is but one way, to wit—not to stop at the roadside well, but to go direct to Christ with your supplication, and from him receive that water which shall "ever be a well springing up into everlasting life."

LYRIC HALL.

Using God's Divinest Gifts in the Service of the Devil—Random Thoughts About Coquettes, Byron, Agassiz and Tweed—Sermon by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

There was scarcely standing room at Lyric Hall yesterday morning. The theme on which Mr. Frothingham discoursed was "Mine and Thine." His sermon was based on the words of St. Paul:—"Know ye not that ye are not your own; ye are God's." Paul meant that Christians did not belong to themselves, he began, but to God. Such language sounds strangely when we interpret it by the common laws of speech. We are God's by the sacrifice of millions and by the sufferings of ages. Not by the blood of a single martyr or saint, but by the blood tingling in the veins of armies. It is a truth so well known and yet so little remembered that it cannot be insisted on often enough. Lucifer, an archangel, the highest in rank of the celestial hierarchy, basking in the full light of the perfect Presence, had beauty such as no child of earth can wear—truth from the immediate mind of the Most High, and knowledge, and was blessed as only the absolute can be blessed. Yet he was not happy, because these things were not his own. His beauty was divine and his glory borrowed. He would be God himself, and sit upon the throne that was his ruin. The once radiant countenance of this son of the morning became darkened, his flashing eye dimmed, and he dropped from heaven and became the Prince of Darkness. Contrast with this legend that of the incarnate man. Christ was the first of all created beings, and although He was made in the form of God, He did not think that equality with God should be grasped at, and took upon Himself the cross. Which is the favorite legend? Lucifer, notwithstanding all his brightness, was a servant. He could not reign in heaven, but he could reign in hell. He was the leader of sinners, and would cheat all persons in

THE INFERNAL RING.

Legions of dark browed spirits waited his summons to come forth and spread sin over all the earth. There was never a man so good but he could throw him down. It is a glorious picture, and although people praise Christ in church on Sundays, they prefer Lucifer in the street on Mondays. Christ worked and died. What remained? A name. These two legends bring up the whole question of property and ownership. It is a foolish and pompous pretence for a man or woman, standing in God's world, to say of something, "This is mine; I can give it or keep it, as I choose." Go back to the beginning of the race, and even there you will find it. If you take something home to your children, are they willing to share it? Instantly there is a riot in the nursery. Each little Philistine wants it all by himself, to be put in some private box or drawer. Look at the world of men. Society is for the protection of property. For this laws are made, jails and prisons built.

RESPECT FOR PROPERTY

is the chief thing. Follow an old man through his last days. He works no longer, for his days are numbered. He sits and plans, and makes a will to prevent other people from spending what he has made when he is gone. He wants to influence it as long as possible. He is not content with keeping it in this world; but ties it up, so that he controls it always. It was once considered a very proper thing for people to own slaves. What right had a man to buy and sell flesh and blood? Hear people talk of their children. They say, "This is my child, my son; I am proud of his beauty, strength and talent." It goes further still. This sense of property associates itself with ideas. These men say, "This is my philosophy," or "my school." It goes still further than this and reaches into the invisible world. Thus men say, "My church." It is considered the height of piety to say, "My god;" not the infinite or world's God, but my god, my possession. So universal is this conception, so eager to snatch at everything, it covers whole realms of possession. What is having and keeping? Beauty is a gift—it is loveliness of feature. It is gained from a father or mother, not an unseen heaven, but from a line of progenitors. This gift of beauty is like the light of a star or a floating cloud tinted with the sunbeams. It is

ONE OF GOD'S PORTRAITS

that he hangs up for all to see. When a lovely person comes into a room all are made more happy. Has this beauty a right to mar her loveliness? Has she a right to be vain and proud and conceited, and to tread the earth as though it were not fit for her footsteps? Has she a right to use her beauty as a snare, as a temptation? Has she a right to be a corrupter of mankind, instead of its benefactor? The beauty is then gone, because pride, selfishness and vanity will put a bad expression in those once lovely eyes and destroy the peach-bloom on that delicately hued cheek. It is this that will take away all beauty from the fairest face. She is a coquette and an enchantress. She snatches one of God's divinest gifts and uses it in the

SERVICE OF THE DEVIL.

What is talent? It is a faculty that enables a man to write, sing or play. He looks upon it as though no one else had a right to it. That extra convolution in the brain that has been given to him has been marked out for him by ancestors who have used their brains rightly. Is it his to waste? It is a drop of elixir so precious that gold will not buy it. This youth thinks that the talent involves care. He therefore buries it and lets it go. Or, suppose he has a talent which he uses for the destruction of his fellow men. He multiplies the rubbish that is already making a stench in the nostrils of society. Suppose he has the talent of Byron and writes verses for the ruin of young men and women. If a young man has a gift of knowledge and plumes himself upon it he is a vision of delight no longer. He becomes

A PEDLER OF INTELLECTUAL WARES.

Take this wonderful gift of genius. It looks behind the shoals of things. It has fingers which let us feel the subtle and occult influences of everything human. It puts him on a hill from whence he is seen by all the surrounding country. Suppose the genius says to himself, "It is a very grand thing to have a revelation. I will go into the world and sell it. I am placed by privilege higher than mankind. I will buy up votes, so they will choose me to be Mayor. All these people will come to me because I have brains." The man having a revelation and calling it his own becomes a sectarian, and is the leader of a clique or party. The genius becomes clear and beautiful as it is imparted. About 25 years ago

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ

came to the New World. He was fascinated by our world and became enthusiastic over it. Here was the chance for a noble man to work. He went to halls where he could gather companies of people around him and addressed them on scientific subjects. Napoleon III. offered him money and friends if he would come back. Here he stayed and now lies prostrate on a bed of sickness and may die. There are few men greater than he in science. What does he leave? Himself, a splendid embodiment of high intellectual culture, a great pioneer and worker in the broad field of scientific discovery. Take this matter of children again. This child is the product of the parents, and they are the product of the race behind. I am responsible to all those ages of parentage gone before. I must introduce it to the world. I launch the vessel, but the ocean must bear it on its way, and the winds from the four corners of the earth must waft it along. Havre is the place where the beautiful ships are built. We should not narrow them to the dimensions of our stinted intellects. They are to live in another generation. My little children have been so tied to the front door that when I let go they totter and fall down. We come, finally, to this idea of property, of material possession—money. We call this property because we earn it. Do we coin the gold or stamp the bank note? In earlier times money was an ox. The next thing was to print the ox on a piece of leather. But now we have a charmed piece of paper on which we write a few words, and it is money. Do we own that? A man invents a sewing machine—not the woodwork, or iron, or needle. He invents a combination. This man is Elias Howe. For instance, is it his? He has the trick of brain that tells him how to combine the things. Has a man the right to use money in his own interest, or to buy up people, as

WILLIAM M. TWEED

did? There is a sense in which everything is ours. Paul says, "All things are yours; but ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's."

Having finished his discourse, Mr. Frothingham, carrying out, evidently, the "independent" character of this church organization, called attention to a forthcoming "social festival," to which he cordially invited all members of the society to attend and all strangers to stay away.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Sermon by the Rev. Father McNamee—"Prepare Ye the Ways of the Lord; Make Straight His Paths."

There was a large congregation at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday at the high mass services. The Rev. Father McNamee preached the sermon. He took for his text the words "Prepare ye the ways of the Lord; make straight his paths." After eloquently dilating upon the necessity of man studying himself as it were, looking into his soul, and striving to do the will of the Lord in all things, he referred to the way men went along from day to day, exerting all their energies in the pursuit of wealth and worldly position. They stopped at nothing to attain the worldly ends they had in view; no obstacles were too great, no effort too exhausting, so long as they believed that by perseverance their ambition and their desire to accumulate the goods of this world could be finally gratified. And what, after all, were our bodies for which men sacrificed everything? Simply a "lump of clay"—a thing made up of matter which from its very nature is corruptible. And even the soul of man was sometimes made subservient to the body—that soul which distinguishes him from the brute creation. Some of the most intellectual men in the world allowed their great faculties of mind, which were

GIFTS FROM GOD,

to run riot in the ways of evil. How vitiated were the hearts of such men, and how often were they filled with influences that are obnoxious to the influence of good. Examine them as we might we failed to find in them anything but that which made them slaves to everything that might be a cause for glory or pride. It was true that these souls possessed some sublime qualities and all the gifts of the creation, but through pride and perversity of spirit they were wasted on the transient glories of the world. The greater a man became by reason of the use he was able to make of the gifts of mind God gave him the greater should be his humility. What, then, would be the fate of those people who turned to bad account those faculties of the mind when they should have to appear before the Creator; those people who seldom or never give even a moment to the serious subject of their soul's salvation, or reflected upon the life to come, who indeed seem to think that beyond this world there was nothing to care for, that all is made for their special enjoyment here below, and who are so puffed up with vanity that they can appreciate nothing that does not pander to their honor or their fame? This class of people, he said, was not by any means exclusively composed of those who did not believe in the immortality of the soul. Many of them were men who talked loudly at times of the

GLORIES OF ETERNITY,

but who through their pride were unable to cultivate humility, to be humble and meek, as God required that we should be. When John the Baptist called on the people to repent he found among the unregenerated Jews, to whom he preached, many with good hearts, who at once turned from the by-ways of sin, and who, bewailing their past lives, made every preparation for the salvation of their souls. Christ to-day repeated to every one of us, not only during this season of advent:—"Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight his paths." He spoke not to the unregenerated Jews, but to us and our children, who have received from God graces in abundance.

THE DAWN OF CHRISTMAS DAY

was near at hand, when the Saviour was again to come to us—a divine infant, full of compassion for sinners—and it behooved us to prepare ourselves, that He might find us ready to receive Him. What grief would it not be to Him who had died for us to find us yet in sin, after all He had done to redeem us. We should realize what we are, and feel that all we have we obtained from God—open our eyes to our faults, to our own imperfections, detach our minds from the transient glories of this world and fix our minds on the glories of the kingdom of God, which will never perish. If we did this we could make a good answer to the question, "Who am I, whence did I come, what is my destination?"

The reverend preacher then closed by earnestly exhorting the congregation to prepare themselves worthily for the coming of the Saviour.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY.

Imposing Ceremonies.

At four o'clock P. M., in the above church, the ceremonies commenced of receiving new members into the Sodality of the Blessed and the Holy Angels. The Rev. Father McElroy was celebrant on the occasion. Two hundred girls and 180 boys formed in procession, and marched round the interior of the church, bearing lighted tapers and silken banners, with appropriate mottoes worked on them. The girls were dressed in purple (the Holy Virgin's color) and wore white veils. The boys wore scarlet sashes and rosettes. Seventy-two girls and 44 boys were admittted to the Blessed Virgin's Sodality and 68 boys and girls were received into the Sodality of the Holy Angels. The choir consisted of Mrs. Catharine Moore, soprano; Mrs. E. Southard, contralto; Mr. Nicholas Doyle, tenor; Mr. F. L. Dalton, barytone; Mr. William Young, basso. The organ was presided over by Mr. Cortada, musical director. The chorus consisted of 25 voices. The following programme was also well rendered:—"The Litany," by the boys and girls; hymn, "Immaculate Conception," by the boys; "Spirit Creator," by the girls; "The Storm," by the boys; "Hymn to St. Francis," by the boys; "Hymn to the Heart of Mary," by the girls, concluding with "O Angel, List to My Vow" and "Sweet Sacrament," by the girls. The latter were in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Franciscan Brothers had charge of the boys; Brother Ignatius, principal. Before reciting the "Act of Consecration" the reverend director, Father McElroy, said:—

MY DEAR CHILDREN—Since you are now to be promoted to the Sodality of the Holy Angels more will be expected from you than ever before. Therefore, resolve to be very faithful in saying your morning and evening prayers, and also resolve to be very obedient to your parents and teachers, and kind and charitable towards all." The reverend director then asked the candidates, "Are you disposed to cherish with special devotion the holy angels and the Blessed Virgin Mary, queen of angels?" To which the sodalists replied, "Yes, Father, we desire most earnestly." "Do you promise faithfully to observe the rules of the sodality?" "Yes, Father, we promise to do so." Then followed the act of consecration, after which benediction of the blessed sacrament concluded the imposing ceremonies of the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

Is Christianity a Failure?—Sermon by the Rev. John Cotton Smith.

The Rev. John Cotton Smith, rector of the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue, preached last evening to a large congregation. His subject was, "Is Christianity a Failure?" It was very natural to associate very untangible considerations with this subject, he said. Several preachers who had advocated the same principles presented them in such a one-sided light that a great injury had been done to the Gospel. The facts in regard to the compilation of the Gospel had been withheld by many Christian teachers, who had shown in this matter a timidity which was inexplicable to him. They had claimed that the Gospel had proceeded from a Divine voice heard by all men and immediately believed by all men. He asked them to judge what he would say now without being prejudiced by these teachings, and to listen to him simply with reference to the ascertaining of the truth. It was a great error to suppose that if there was a revelation it must have come in such a manner as to interrupt violently

ALL THE LAWS OF NATURE

which God had established. Modern science had taught them to believe that God always worked with and not against the laws of nature. If there were a revelation by some such extraordinary interruption of nature it would be more reasonable to suppose that it had not come by the agency of God. He wanted to call their attention to the difficulties existing in the processes of nature. The human mind, in trying to master serious problems of logic, always met with great difficulties. One of the great writers of the present day, Mr. Herbert Spencer, laid down the principle that all motion was relative and unceasing. It was true that their minds could not observe the absolute moment of the cessation of motion. This was one of those logical puzzles on which they necessarily must entangle themselves; so it was with all the work of the intellect; they could only go certain lengths, owing to their finite character and condition. The fundamental conception of the being of God, of the will and other points of theology, involved the same logical difficulties. When a writer in the HERALD challenged him to prove what he knew to be true he gave him the opportunity of replying in regard to this important question. What an error it was to suppose that the Gospel sprung, like Minerva, from Jove's brain! There was not a single manuscript of Homer, Tacitus or the other classical authors which bore a tenth part

OF THE INDICATIONS OF AUTHENTICITY

of the books of the New Testament. The Sinaitic manuscript discovered by one of the great theologians of Germany went back to the 320th year of the Christian era. Now, what they wanted was to connect this manuscript with the time in which the apostles lived. The fact that in the history of the world those who had interested themselves most deeply in the welfare of mankind had not written, but that their writings were simply the writings of others, was noteworthy. Had Socrates written a single word of his teachings? Had Christ, that marvellous being who had given such a wonderful history to human impetus, written a single word Himself? By no means. Another point was that the title of the Gospels was not, for instance, Gospel of St. John but Gospel according to St. John. The principles of Christianity had anchored themselves in the literature of the Christian ages, and even if they could sweep away the entire New Testament they could not wipe out Christianity. They were sheltered to-day beneath the innumerable protections and beneficent institutions which had their origin in the life and the actions of Christ. There was no doubt of any of the great historical facts of the Reformation. The period which separated them from the Reformation was not much longer than the period from the great Sinaitic manuscript down to

THE AGE OF THE APOSTLES.

The lives of the apostles ran down to the end of the first century. Those writings which were not canonical were eliminated from the books, and still the early Church acknowledged all these Gospels. The second and third epistles of St. John and the Epistle to the Hebrews were the subject of some doubt on the part of the early Church. There was some doubt that St. Paul wrote the latter epistle, and he (the preacher) thought himself that it did not bear the peculiar evidences of St. Paul's cast of mind. But that it was some kind of apostolic gospel there could be no doubt, and it therefore bore the highest possible endorsement. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, if he had been an ordinary human author would have drawn some of his illustrations from the gorgeous temple of Jerusalem, but he only referred to the simpler worship in the tabernacle, which showed that he was directed by a higher and a loftier wisdom. St. Paul, although his epistles were saturated with Christian thought, did not attempt to commit to writing instantly the revelations of Christ, and it was only as the apostles grew older that they began to think it necessary to commit to writing the words and thoughts and doings of the Divine Redeemer. St. John gave his testimony in regard to all the facts which he had seen with his own eyes. The Gospels were written before the year 70. In the year 70 the destruction

OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

occurred, and if the Gospels had been written during a later period they would surely have referred to the fulfilment of Christ's prophecy in the destruction of Jerusalem. Why was there no knowledge at which they could arrive except through the senses? There were a great many intuitive truths essential to the structure of humanity at which they could only arrive through their moral senses. He cared not what might be the results of Biblical criticism. There was one fact which no one could deny, that a being like Christ had lived, such as they had read of in these Gospels, and whose mission had been to save the human race.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Witness of Unbelief—The Theological Theories of Huxley, Spencer, Darwin and Mill Combatted—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Manning.

In the beautiful church at the intersection of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street the Rev. Dr. J. W. Manning, of Boston, preached last evening, and chose as his subject "The Witness of Unbelief." He spoke of the necessity of keeping God in sight in all our actions. He said it was just as necessary we should remember the God above during all the work and pleasure of our daily life as during the actual time that we went on Sunday for the express purpose of praying in church. The man who let God pass out from his inner consciousness was a man who would go wrong. It might not be to-day, nor the next, but it would happen some time or other under the accident of very extraordinary circumstances. Some person becomes exposed to strong temptation, and, not having religion within, he yields. We often wonder why men throw themselves away as they do without apparently any sufficient reason. It is because their conscience is not properly balanced, and they are so blind that they do not know the difference between right and wrong. Why does a trustee spend the money given into his care? Simply that these sums become the

INSTRUMENTS OF A CORRUPT WILL.

His conscience and love of justice were overcome; his soul was all this time sinking deeper and deeper, and God was not near him. He had not spiritual thought enough; if he had he would have resisted. If God had been at his side in all this He would have rescued him from this sin. The conduct of this man is an example of what it is to be without God. He would not have behaved so if his nature had not departed. The corruption of large bodies of men—and we see them every day—are examples of the want of godliness. No matter what our crimes, our sins and transgressions, the source is, in this one is a thief, another a defaulter, another a murderer. Each will show it in his own way and according to that nature which is his. What makes one a murderer, and the other a defaulter, and a third a disbeliever, if it be not this? The man has no ear. Being absorbed in the realms of sense, he refuses to believe in things to which his soul is dead. I am aware that many scientists will put this in the category of natural results. But with this very scientist worldliness is his sin. The spiritual part of him is dead to God. How contemptible their discoveries in comparison with that infinite realm of which they have lost sight! When I hear Mr. Herbert Spencer say, "God is unknown," I only feel a calm contempt. This man knows nothing. Our belief is to him a mystery. He thinks us deluded. So thinks the blind man when he hears us speak of the beauty of the firmament and of the gladsome sight of nature. All these men—Spencer, Huxley, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Mill, Mr. Alexander Payne—speak in the same way. To them man is

A MERE REASONING BRUTE,

and they only say that thought is a funtion of the brain. All that we find in Shakespeare, in Isaiah, in John Milton, exists in the reptile which we crush beneath our heel. Sooner doubt the testimony of our senses than listen to the promptings of these men. We could sooner doubt that the skies exist above us than that there is no God. The eyes and the ears of the scientific man are closed. He is like the Prince of Denmark, who, in all the beauties of nature, can only see a foul and pestilent atmosphere. These men, who are eminent in all things else have completely wandered from the truth in spiritual matters and are no more to be believed. We, indeed, bemoan the state of their souls while admiring their great knowledge of other affairs. How can these men be reclaimed from their errors, and how can their theories be made to harmonize with the existence of God? It is hard to say, because those who don't believe their theories believe in God, while those who do it is exceedingly hard to convince. At the present moment news is coming from the distant home of Agassiz, chronicling his last moments. He believed that, spiritually, we were all the

CHILDREN OF THE SAME GOD.

What he leaves behind him testifies his trust in God. The doctrine of evolution teaches us that we can never know any but a sensuous philosophy. But fortunately, the doctrines of Huxley, and Darwin have been a thousand times overthrown, as well as the atheism of Comte. The Pantheon school says that of the existence of God it is impossible to doubt. There is a voice in the human soul tells man he is free, and what is earthly cannot be free, what is bodily cannot be infinite. But to the doubters any reply is unconvincing. But to answer all this is to answer madness. They treat us as the people of Athens treated Paul on Mars Hill. Though he spoke to them the highest reason they treated him as a publican. Christ could not convince the scoffers around Him, and met with several obstacles. But the worst can come back. Christ spoke words of wonderful mercy to the woman of Samaria. Men must know their own hearts. God sent his own Son to save us sinners, and He has done so much for us, and in answer to our supplications can send the advent of the spirit of prayer among us. Let us pray."

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society—Interesting Historical Sketch and Reminiscences by the Pastor—New York in 1823.

This organization, whose original church edifice was erected on Broome street in 1823, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. In addition to the present pastor, the Rev. Isaac Riley, there were present and taking part in the services the former pastors, Rev. Henry B. Voorhes and Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker. Back of the pulpit was placed a large and beautiful wreath of flowers, inclosing the dates 1823 and 1873, while in front hung a photograph of the old church, surrounded by autumnal leaves. At the morning service the pastor gave a history of the organization from its inception, taking his text from Josiah, lxv., 22—"For as the days of a tree are the days of my people."

THE SERMON.

After referring to the fact that the objects in nature are often taken as human and divine symbols, he contrasted the trials and sufferings, the happiness, prosperity and prospects of God's ancient people with those which this Church, a branch of what now constitutes God's people on earth, has gone through since its organization, and, having shown that there is abundant reason for encouragement, he invoked the blessing of God on future labors. He then gave an interesting historical sketch of New York in 1823, when the houses on Broadway extended as far as the stone bridge over the canal, now Canal street; when the élite of the city was gathered around Bowling Green and the Battery was a favorite resort; when the ladies of the *beau-monde* did their shopping in Greenwich street; when Greenwich village was composed of a cluster of houses near the present Abingdon square; when the gentle-swains strolled arm in arm with their Dulcineas through Love lane, now Twenty-first street, and never failed to exact the customary toll when crossing Kissing Bridge at Seventy-second street; when, in a word, New York was just donning its metropolitan character, and this society had its origin in the necessity which existed to furnish additional places of worship proportionate to the increase of the population. At the time New York had ten wards and

A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND.

The original society was organized by the Rev. Robert McLean, of London, under the auspices of the Mission Society of the church. He was originally employed for three months, at a salary of $50 per month, but continued at the head of it until 1826, when he returned to England. After worshipping at various places the organization purchased three lots on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene streets, and commenced the erection of a building, which was finished and the church constituted on December 10, 1823. The subsequent pastors were Dr. Broadhead, from 1826 to 1837; the Rev. Samuel Van Vranken, from 1837 to 1841; the Rev. George H. Fisher, from February, 1842, to 1854. The Rev. Henry B. Voorhes, installed January 3, 1855, remained but a short time, and was compelled to resign on account of illness. He was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Stryker, who remained in charge until 1868, when he resigned and was followed by the present pastor. The records show a total membership since the organization of 1,972 names. The last service was held in the Broome street church on the 14th of April, 1860. The new edifice in Thirty-fourth street was dedicated in the following December. In September of 1859 the membership of the Livingston Dutch Reformed church abandoned their distinctive organization and became a part of this one.

The discourse of the pastor was lengthy and of extreme interest to the members from its many incidents and reminiscences.

THE LIVINGSTON CHURCH.

At the conclusion of the sermon the Rev. Mr. Zabriskie, the last pastor of the Livingston church, gave a history of that organization, its trials and the difficulties under which it labored in its efforts to maintain its identity. It was his first church, as a young man, just graduated from a theological school, and he had evidently made Herculean efforts to perpetuate it. But the constant changes of the population, resulting from the encroachments of business and the lack of such assistance as it was entitled to from the older churches, had compelled it to succumb and seek an alliance with the Thirty-fourth street church. The services closed with prayer by Mr. Stryker.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

An immense congregation gathered in the evening, not only the pews, but the aisles being filled with people. The exercises were especially devoted to the Sunday school, which occupied the galleries in a body. The Rev. Mr. Gant, pastor of the Madison avenue Reformed church, was the first speaker, and, having been a scholar in the original Broome street school, nearly fifty years ago, he entertained the audience with some very pleasing reminiscences connected with it and the old church building. In closing he alluded to the onslaughts made upon Christianity in these latter days by those who demanded scientific evidence of its truth, referring especially to John Stuart Mill, and asked if any infidel club could gather, on its fiftieth anniversary, such a congregation as this, demonstrating that this fact is founded on a living reality. The Rev. Mr. Stryker, formerly pastor of the church, then gave a history of the Sabbath school from its first organization, taking as his text the words of the Redeemer, "Feed my lambs." The school had been established while the church was in an embryo state, its first record showing 33 scholars. It had grown with the church, and now numbers some hundreds. His discourse was interlarded with sketches of the more prominent superintendents and teachers, and many incidents of great interest to the large number present, who had received their early religious training in the school.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A Sermon by Mr. Beecher on "Standing and Waiting"—The Growth of the Material and the Spiritual Compared.

The service at Plymouth church was yesterday opened by the singing of the aria from "The Messiah," "Come unto Me All Ye that Labor," by Miss Lasar, the leading soprano of the choir. It was rendered with all the sweetness and purity for which the vocal accomplishments of that talented young artist are distinguished. Among the notices that were read was one announcing a "demonstration" in reference to the contemplated removal of Dr. Duryea from the Classon avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, to the Madison avenue church, New York. This afforded Mr. Beecher an opportunity to pay a glowing tribute to the excellencies of Dr. Duryea and to say that nothing but absence from the city would prevent him from being present, to express his regret that Brooklyn was about to sustain the loss of a useful and devoted minister and a worthy citizen. The subject of the sermon, which was one of Mr. Beecher's old-time sermons, was on "Standing and Waiting," and was founded on the following text (the last clause of the thirteenth verse of the sixth chapter of Ephesians):—"Having done all, to stand." The introduction referred to the low views that were held of the surroundings of the divine holiness, of the folly of making much of the danger of touching the ark of God by unhallowed hands, the effect of which was that men had to come to think that because men could not touch the ark they must not take hold of the car itself. Much emphasis has been put upon the divine order of things, upon the decrees, along which, as on the line of

A TURNPIKE,

God is thus supposed to bring out the inspiration and the appliances by which we are scrupulously conducted, and which we are not to handle unfairly. But such views do not agree with Scripture, which fundamentally adjures men to strive and to work out their own salvation with fear and with trembling. Neither do these views agree with the nature of the world in which we are living. Neither do they agree any better with the teachings of a divine Providence, for the whole history of God's work among men lies along the line of a just and equitable enterprise. On the other side, there is the danger in the uniting of the doctrine of waiting upon God and that of the nature of man working out his purpose through the natural law, the solution of all of which is this, that we are to work hard in every direction in which we are called by the providence of God to labor, and then we are to stand and wait. It is a grand thing to know how to work; it is a grand thing to know how to wait; it is a grander thing to know how to do both of them. Mr. Beecher then proceeded to apply these truths, and said:—First—In the material world and in the arrangements of society there is a principle or scale of gradation in time—that is, in different subjects we see growing

DIVERSE THINGS

that to the fulfilment of their true power require different measures of time. Things do not happen alike, either as to their cause or to the production of the event. Everything is not like powder, in which the spark and the explosion is so near to the senses of a man that he does not notice any time between. The time element, then, is an important consideration of this theme. Then, secondly, there is the gradation of time between these causes with respect to the two elements—first, as to complexity, and secondly as to superiority. The nearer we come to the animal part of life, the things that we had the nearest relation to, are those that are the most ready and the easiest to do. The briefest space between volition and results lies in the things that are lowest down in society and in man's experience. So that we grow up more and more into a nature that is divine just in the ratio of the results that we seek are complex or delayed. We build houses now very easily and quickly; a man begins to build a house in March for people to go into in October to get chills in and die. But it has taken 4,000 years to acquire the knowledge by which that house was built—the knowledge of tools, of iron, and the knowledge of all the elements which have resulted in the art of building. For the mechanic arts have

GROWN SLOWLY.

So it is with trades. A man can learn speedily to become a bricklayer, but it takes years for him to learn to be a watchmaker. So it is with all trades of like character. It takes a man, unless he be a double-compound Yankee, years to learn one of them effectually. Mr. Beecher here gave an illustration in this connection by describing the building of the East River Bridge, and said that some day, when somebody would walk across it, they would say, "Well, it does not look so much after all." But they did not think of what was done before those foundations were laid, of the toil of getting the first wire across, of the power that was not seen, that was in the engineer's brain that planned and purposed all the minute details, bringing this wonderful structure that joined together two mighty cities all from nothing. The outside is not the real work. It is that what we do not see. What sermons I preach in the solitude of my own room, and how they pale and fade out when I get them off here! Then, in relation to moral change, which is like a seed, and goes through its gradations. The practical intellect is quicker in its development than the philosophical, or that part of the undertstanding that has relation to

INVISIBLE THINGS.

Man is an observer first and a philosopher afterwards. The slowest thing that can be done in this world is to build up a character. There is no work that takes longer than that of creating a manhood in Christ Jesus. One reason why these views are not more considered and acted upon is that men bring the notions acquired in lower spheres to measure those in higher spheres. Take, for example, a lady who has become a wife and housekeeper. She gets along so well for a time in housekeeping that she finds herself so perfect in housekeeping that she begins to criticise other people's housekeeping. By and by there comes a baby, then a second, then a third, then she has five to take care of, until she finds herself with seven. She finds she cannot manage babies quite as well as she used to manage things. She now has her troubles and perplexities. Some of the babies take after her, some after him and the rest after somebody else that is back of them both, and she is chastened by her care and sorrows and ceases her criticism. Now, this experience in lower things teaches us, if we would heed the lessons, what we are to do in working out a diviner life within ourselves. We act sometimes like a man who goes out to the woods to kill game with only a bow. He sees

A BEAR,

and he draws the bow with a "whack." But the bear don't care for that. Or, like the man with no guide for his arrow, and when he draws it the arrow falls to the ground at his feet. God does not work in that way. This is his way—"Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling," that is the arrow; "for it is God that worketh in you," that is the bow. Then there are the temperamental elements to be considered. Notice the man who is very abdominal. That is a man who is blessed all the way down. He has a great deal of patience. Why? Because his nerves are so covered over with fat. But it is a different thing, this waiting, to a man whose nerves are underneath his skin.

Mr. Beecher closed his sermon by an earnest and touching application of these principles to the three applications of culture in human life—namely, self-culture, household culture and society culture.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Is Intemperance a Disease or a Crime?—The Only Remedy—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton.

The Hanson place Baptist church was crowded last evening, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Fulton, preached upon the question "Is Intemperance a Disease or a Crime?" His text was from Corinthians, vi., 10—"Know ye not that drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God?" Were there, he said, no other reason for pressing the claims of temperance upon the attention of the community this were enough. The drunkard is shut out of heaven and is doomed to an eternal hell. Intemperance destroys not only the soul, but it enervates and ruins the body. It is horrid in its workings and more horrtd in its results. A man with a passion formed for drink is booted and spurred for the service of the adversary of souls. Be he young or old, rich or poor, educated or ignorant, the probabilities are he will be lost. The apostle classed drunkenness with other gross sins and crimes. Society, at the present time, is disposed to treat it as a disease. It is not regarded as a sin so long as it is held in check and is under restraint. Is this a safe view? There are reasons why intemperance should not be treated as a disease. It then is pitied, if not petted. Moral power is thrown away which is needed to combat the monster. By calling it a sin you tell the truth by act as well as by speech. You array society against it; you destroy the feeling of commiseration which the victim delights to cherish; you array the nobler nature against the baser, the higher against the lower.

THE CLASSES OF DRUNKARDS.

It might be well to divide drunkards into six classes. The animal drunkard is first and lowest. He drinks to be drunk. Habit and appetite are alone his tempters and his rulers. The house of correction and the prison receive such as he in scores. No one pities them. They die in garrets and cellars and fill pauper graves and go down to the sleep of death without a tear of pity or a word of love. The rowdy drunkard is of the second species. His class is composed of people who delight in being called "fast." They talk of a "glorious drunk," of a "staving time," of "how they drank so and so under the table," as though drinking was an honorable business. Getting drunk is to them an innocent recreation. They are not ashamed of it. Call them criminals and they would resent it. They call a drinking bout a spree. They wear fine clothes. They are not afraid of the consequences of dissipation. They call it bravery to smash things. They know nothing of the social refinements of elegant society. They keep away from the house of God. They pass down until they rank with the animal drunkard and are lost to society and friends. Drink brutalizes them, grace redeems them. This class keep your dens of shame, tend bars, guard the ballot box for so much per day and do the menial work of base men. They wear peculiar hats, crowd their mouths with tobacco in the horse cars and glory in passing for the class they represent. The jovial drunkard is of the third class. They are loved and when they die society mourns them. The respectable drunkard of the fourth class is more convivial and wild. He leads a dissolute life occasionally, but has fine business talents, and commands regard. When the duties of life come upon him, he very often lays aside his cup and swears off for the sake of business. Others go on drinking, not to excess, but constantly, and exert a terrible influence over the young. They are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink. Seldom do they fall to the low state of the animal drunkard. All in their social position and surroundings tends to hold them back from that, and yet some of them must reach their ranks if life lasts long enough. Step by step they pass from want to want, and in despair they go down to the grave. The fifth class comprises all drinkers from the literary circles and is comparatively small. They are those whose mind makes them drink, in order that, through the exciting and stimulating effects of intoxicating fluids, whose effects alone they seek, the "intelligence may keep pace with and on certain occasions be made to outstrip itself." Such forget the law "that they who gain the mastery are temperate."

THERE IS NO NUTRITION IN ARDENT SPIRITS.

All that it does is to concentrate the strength of the system for the time beyond the capacity for regular exertion. It is borrowing strength for an occasion which will be needed for futurity, without any provision for payment and with the certainty of ultimate bankruptcy. Among this class are the mightiest intellects of the time and age. They are in the immediate and active performance of the highest works of their calling, and the most arduous tasks of the brain. Names like Webster and Byron and Edgar A. Poe give dignity to their class. I see before me now a brilliant preacher, capable of magnificent efforts occasionally, and when overcome by fatigue, compelled to find recuperation in rest and sleep and total abstinence. Would that such could see their sin! Life with its responsibilities has commenced. Their tasks have become herculean, and their gifts of intelligence almost superhuman. This class must be treated carefully. The world wants their power and is willing to pay any price for it. You see representatives of this class among the paid contributors to the press. They are brilliant with the pen and in speech. Their productions are eagerly caught up by the publishers. They work with resistless energy. They seldom fall very low or commit great excesses. The same great mind which called for stimulants bids them beware and continues to be their controlling power. They drink for their brain power, forgetful of the fact that the world can get on without their splendid productions, while it ought not to be compelled to get on without a decent character behind their brilliant reputation. To save them requires great wisdom and friendly remonstrance, backed by deeds of love. No taunts, no discouragements, nor bars nor bolts, but a never-failing, never-wearying, affectionate care unto the very end, though he "sin seventy times seven." We cannot save them ourselves. The hand which can hold them up is the tenderest, yet strongest of all—

THE HAND OF GOD.

No mortal ever can fall who constantly feels that he is before the actual presence of that Being who knows every thought, word and deed. God must be banished from their hearts, and then ruin comes. The idea is too awful and too sublime to be received without deep, long-continued, solemn meditation, and to these men it comes with their fall, and is repeated more strongly with every fall, until at last it abides with them forever, if they will permit. They are not tempted materially of man. Their mind premeditates indulgence of its own free agency, and most frequently their mind shuts down the gate. They differ from the criminal drunkard. They are not as easily reached by human sympathy or appeal.

The sixth species is described as that of the inner-man drunkard. They are endowed with the highest type of intelligence, but superadded to that, and towering far above it and domineering over it, is the most exquisitely sensitive organization of the inner man that is created, and it is born unto grief and sorrow as the sparks fly upward. This form is accompanied by the most terrible moral sufferings on earth, and if unwashed of sin and unredeemed their anguish in hell must be indescribable and beyond compare the most intense of all. Of this class was Charles Lamb. We will not refer to his words; they are familiar to all.

IS DRUNKENNESS A CRIME?

Abstinence from drink puts to sleep the nerves that, when aroused, like a million of serpents open their mouths and cry for drink. One glass wakes them and makes the man their victim. Call it a crime. Treat it, as does God, as a sin. Put it on a par with fornication, idolatry, adultery, abusers of themselves with mankind. Place the drunkard where God places him, among thieves and outlaws and revellers and extortioners, and then you may reach him by law as well as by moral suasion. What sin compares with it in harvests? Look at the reports of the police, and see that it furnishes nearly all of the occasions of arrest. Its fires feed and sustain the brothel. It arms the midnight assassin and gives courage to the garroter. Of 24 men in Charlestown prison for wife murder 23 were drunk. It was this that steadied the hand that aimed the pistol whose bullet pierced the heart of Abraham Lincoln. It binds shackles about the limbs, and turns the key that pushes the bolt of the prison. And yet men say, "I am going to enjoy my liberty and drink." Treat intemperance as a sin and a crime, and you can hold up its only remedy. Then men will preach against it in pulpits and talk against it in Sabbath schools.

THE REMEDY

is to cease drinking by the help of God, in the same way that any other sin is abstained from. Fly for refuge to the arms of a crucified Saviour and you shall live. Nothing else will make reform permanent and change the heart so as to take away or kill the desire for drink.

TALMAGE AT THE ACADEMY.

National Blessings and Prosperity—A Warning to Those Who Would Create a Bread Riot—The Government's Spanish Peace Policy Sustained—"We Will Never Fight for Cuba!"

Every seat in the Academy was occupied before the services commenced yesterday morning. Mr. Talmage entered at half-past ten o'clock, and while the immense congregation sung "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow" with great effect, he glanced over his notices and selected the opening hymn. After the singing and prayer and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures Mr. Talmage remarked that as this building was occupied for other purposes on Thanksgiving Day he did not have an opportunity then of saying some things that he would say now. His subject was the "Goodness of God." He said:—

Twelve months have gone on and we have sung "Harvest Home." On the freight cars rumbling through the night, and in boats crashing through the ice of the closing canals, the great harvests of the West are pressing down towards our Eastern markets, and are pouring into the holds of ships for exportation. I have it direct from the office of the Underwriters that this season twice as much grain has gone forth to other lands from our ports as ever before in the same length of time. The indication is that there shall be bread for all. Let not foreign populations in our midst, with placarded carts and handbills scattered through the streets, attempt to raise a riot, demanding

BREAD OR BLOOD!

Such a cry as that may mean much in France, but it means nothing here save the doom of those who utter it. Instead of trying to intimidate the land by calling out for a bread riot, they had better call for its sympathies, and then there shall not be one starving man from the Penobscot to the "golden gates" of California. God has this autumn so bountifully spread our national table that the probability is that all shall be fed unless we forget the proprieties of the place and fight each other across the table. The wheat, the corn, the beef, the venison, the pork, the flax, the cotton, the wool, the lumber, the coal, are reasons of thankfulness to God, and there ought to be an anthem in which the whole nation can join, the two oceans, like organs at either end of the cathedral, with open diapason, sounding forth the doxology of praise to God.

I find, also, cause for congratulation in the fact that the world is at peace. I mean comparatively at peace. Our race is so struck through with a spirit of quarrel that, when for 12 months the nations of the earth are not engaged in most ruinous war, there ought to be especial thanksgiving going up to God. Peace in England, though so many are dissatisfied with the throne, and crying out for a reduction of taxes. Peace in France, though the government has gone from Thiers to MacMahon, and

THE POOR MARSHAL IS INCARCERATED.

Peace in Spain, though that nation vacillates from republic to monarchy and from monarchy to republic. Peace in the United States, though there are so many men crying out for war, forgetful of the hospitals which only eight years ago rent the air with their agonies, and the shadows of widowhood and orphanage that still darken the land, and the ghastly grave trenches in which more than 700,000 men fell. Oh, I am glad that we have a government that knows how, not only to maintain national honor, but also how to maintain international peace! (Applause.) Time was in this country when war was poetry; but after the conflict of eight or 10 years ago war means to me broken jaws and fractured limbs, and extinguished eyes, and mashed feet, and dying away from home, and the curse of the Lord God Almighty on a nation's criminalities. I have no doubt that Cuba will some day come into our peaceful possession, but

FIGHT FOR HER WE NEVER WILL.

Her sugar, her maize, her mines, her tobacco, could not pay us, though it were all put together, for the sacrifice of one regiment of American soldiers. (Applause). "Oh," people say, "if we could only hear the first shot of war it would give us all business. Commerce would be galvanized and our manufactories would again be opened and everything would be prosperous, if we could only hear the clash of war." Yes, yes, but that would be only breaking your neighbor's head to fill your own pocketbook. That will never do. There is only one massacre that I want to see. If War, the grim breaker of hearts, could himself be caught, I would like to have all the batteries of earth open upon him, and all the bayonets impaling him on their sharp points, and all the howitzers smiting him with their bombshells, and all the ammunition that was ever manufactured brought in one concentrated fire on the place where he stood, until, after the charge was over, there should not be enough of him left to

MAKE A FUNERAL.

"Glory be to God in the highest; and on earth, peace and good will to men."

Mr. Talmage then proceeded to speak of other causes of thanksgiving—the goodness of God to them as a church and in their domestic surroundings, and to them personally—on all of which he dwelt tenderly, retaining the deep attention of his great audience throughout.

There has been

A GREAT REVIVAL

among those who flock to hear the Tabernacle pastor, and the awakening is on the increase. Nearly 200 persons have recently connected themselves with the church and many more are reported converted. Two thousand people remain at the prayer meeting which is held in the Academy every Sunday evening after the sermon.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

Information reached the Coroner's office yesterday morning that John Bogenmeyer, a German, 50 years of age, had committed suicide the evening previous by jumping into the dock, foot of Stanton street, while in a partially deranged state of mind. Bogenmeyer, who lived at No. 69 Willett street, was taken from the water alive, but death ensued while he was being conveyed to the Eleventh precinct station house.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Week to Come and the Week Past.

OUR FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

What We May Expect from Inflation.

WHAT WE NEED

Gratifying Condition of the Banks.

THE STOCK MARKET.

A General Glance at the Monetary Situation.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Dec. 14, 1873.

The week upon which we are about to enter promises to be of unusual interest to the world of finance, inasmuch as it is likely to develop the strength of the various parties in Congress who are at work upon the knotty problems involved in the management of our currency. While we have faith in the announcement of a distinguished official high in authority that there will be no inflation beyond the expenditure of a portion or the whole of the residue of the $44,000,000 of reserve there are nevertheless evidences of a determination on the part of certain Western and Southern members to press to the uttermost propositions looking to the further issue of irredeemable paper money. They may not result exactly as the friends of these schemes desire; but their influence will be felt in Wall street from week to week, and just so long as men can be found to put in bills and make speeches. Fortunately for the country

THE SENATE

seems disposed to be conservative and resist the dangerous efforts to expand the currency that are put forth in the other house, and the sooner final action is reached and the subject is disposed of the better will it be for all concerned. If the result shall be the adoption of a measure that secures a uniform and sound currency, representing par in gold, and that adjusts itself readily to the demands of commerce and population, all will be done that can be done safely in amending the present system, and the panic will have its compensation. The past week has likewise been largely replete with interest, the various markets having exhibited unusual buoyancy, with an undertone that points to even

HIGHER PRICES.

This is the result of inflation. It is the premonitory indication of the disease we may expect to reappear if the process goes on. It lends brilliancy for the moment to every speculation; but it means for the future, misfortune. Every dollar of fresh issue, much as the government may for the moment need it, is a step further from the solid basis toward which we have been gradually but surely tending. Mere paper currency is not wealth, and that which it may purchase represents only a value that tumbles and depreciates the instant it is measured by gold. The currency of the South during the war, the currency of Cuba to-day, are illustrations in point. And no greater iniquity could be perpetrated by Congress at the present time than to yield to the crazy demands of a mass of people and flood the country with its

"LAMPBLACK AND RAGS."

It is not to be denied that the use of some $17,000,000 of the $44,000,000 reserve has produced new conditions in Wall street, and sustained the market. It has afforded substantial reason for the sharp advance in prices, and helped to swell the gains of money in the banks, and as values in this locality move in obedience to a mysterious law of sympathy we see a situation full of temporary encouragement. How long will it last? Have the President and Secretary of the Treasury persuasive influence with Congress sufficient to enable them to preserve the consistency of their present and former declarations? Will the country stand a taxation that may augment the revenue by $42,000,000 per annum rather than again set

THE TREASURY PRINTING PRESSES

in motion? Does the policy of the administration, which favors the resumption of specie payment at the earliest day possible, possess enough of support in either house to win? If these questions are answered in the affirmative, it is not difficult to discern a braver and grander future for the country. It is easy to extract comfort even from the past financial crisis. Our paper currency will become as potent as an English bank note. Prices will gradually come to represent real values. Additional purchasing power will be given to the earnings of the producer. Labor may command lower prices, but these will enable the manufacturer to work more cheaply, the merchant to sell more cheaply, the contractor to build cheaper houses, the owner to give his houses at cheaper rents, and so on through all

THE ROUNDS OF SOCIAL LIFE

there will follow a natural and healthy reduction. Then, with a currency adapted nicely to the wants of the people, fairly distributed—"elastic," in the sense of adaptability, to the varying requirements of localities and seasons—we may reasonably hope to pass through another decade without another panic. If, on the other hand, inflation continues, and fifty or a hundred millions of paper are added to the present volume of circulation, there is not a financier in the land who will not begin to trim his sails to meet a storm, the mutterings of which will be heard in the very hour such a measure is enacted—a storm, too, fiercer, more terrible and disastrous than any known to the present generation of men. Reviewing briefly

THE CURRENT EVENTS

of the week, it is gratifying to record the prompt recovery of the banks and the holding by the several institutions of a larger amount of money than they have reported at any time since the panic. The statement published yesterday shows an excess of nearly $10,000,000 over and above the legal reserve and a gain of $3,000,000 over the amount reported the previous week. The loan certificates have likewise been cancelled, until they now represent only $4,600,000. The following is a comparison of the averages of the past two weeks:—

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.	Differences.
Loans	$252,014,100	$254,161,200	Inc. $2,147,100
Specie	21,320,300	22,481,200	Inc. 1,160,900
Legal tend's	37,732,500	41,579,100	Inc. 3,846,600
Deposits	182,143,100	190,182,000	Inc. 8,038,900
Circulation	27,186,400	27,167,500	Dec. 18,900

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:—

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.	Differences.
Specie	$21,320,300	$22,481,200	Inc. $1,160,900
Legal tend's	37,732,500	41,579,100	Inc. 3,846,600
Tot. reserve	$59,052,800	$64,060,300	Inc. $5,007,500
Circulation	27,186,400	27,167,500	Dec. 18,900
Deposits	182,143,100	190,182,000	Inc. 8,038,900
Tot. liab'ties	$209,329,500	$217,349,500	Inc. $8,028,000
25 p.c. res've	52,332,375	54,337,375	—
Excess over 25 p. c. res.	6,720,425	9,722,925	Inc. 3,002,500

MONEY

has consequently been comparatively easy, and good names, with approved securities, could command accommodations freely. The banks are extending more than usual facilities to brokers, and hence activity has been given to speculation. First class paper was discounted at from 9 to 12 per cent. The uncertain reports from Cuba, the weakness of the Treasury in coin, the discussion of resumption, and perhaps some local artificial influences, have served during the week to make the gold market very lively, so that at the close on Saturday the price reached the highest figure touched for several days—to wit, 110¼. Gold is still heavy to carry, however, and the rates serve to deter speculation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was steady during the early part of the week, but later advanced. It is said that nearly all of the coupon bonds of the loan of 1874 are held abroad, and that remittances are being made in anticipation of these and other 1st of January payments. The foreign market has been generally quiet, prices indicating a small decline. Erie as a representative American security was exceptionally weak.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

for the week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $4,519,164; produce exports, $5,170,064, and specie exports, $713,206. The total merchandise imports since January 1 this year are $371,974,276, against $407,427,775 last year, and $357,583,517 in 1871. The exports of produce since January 1 this year are $282,349,109, against $225,590,047 last year and $227,866,581 in 1871. The total exports of specie since January 1 are $46,732,116, against $68,081,717 last year and $65,502,513 in 1871.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were buoyant, strongly sympathetic with the rest of the market, and on Saturday reached the highest prices of the week. Good inquiry exists and the prospects are that the home and foreign investment demand will be larger than heretofore. The same market is applicable to many of the old railroad bonds. Central and Union Pacific have advanced materially, and, viewing the entire list of permanent securities, it looks very much as if a vast bulk of

IDLE CAPITAL

would find its way into governments, first class railroad bonds and real estate mortgages. Southern securities, on the other hand, with a few notable exceptions, are apparently out of favor. The example of South Carolina has thrown a damper upon investment in this direction. The Legislature of that State, now in session, is behaving disgracefully. A printing ring exists which eats up between $600,000 and $700,000 annually, and the hands of thieves are more deeply in the State Treasury than ever before. An effort is being made to reduce the figures of the public debt, but it is attended with so many other efforts at stealing that even some of the negro legislators themselves stand aghast.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The advance in stocks during the week was marked, and not a few operators have been made happy by their profits. The notable feature of the speculation was the continued rise in the lower priced securities and the heavy dealings in what is known as the Vanderbilt line of stocks, in which may be included Western Union. There were one or two days of tremulousness, when prices stood still or declined just enough to excite the fear in the minds of a few that the top had been reached and the turning point was at hand; but the generals in command very quickly rallied their forces, and in a few hours there were enough despatches from Washington to flood the most despondent heart with hope. The mechanism of speculation never worked more smoothly than it does at the present moment. There are no "corners," and apparently no cliques; only a few moneyed men, who now and then drop a little sweet oil on the piston rod. The machine seems to run itself.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of Saturday:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
N.Y.C. and H. R. stock con.	94⅞	95⅝	94⅞
Harlem	120	121	120
Erie	43¾	43¾	42⅝
Lake Shore	75	75⅞	74¾
Wabash	52	52½	51⅓
Northwestern	54¼	55½	54
Northwestern preferred	69¾	70	69½
Rock Island	98	98½	98
Fort Wayne	89½	89½	89½
Mil. and St. Paul	39⅞	40⅞	39⅝
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	63¼	63¼	62¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	30	29⅜
New Jersey Central	99½	100	99½
Union Pacific	30¾	31½	29¾
C., C. and Ind. C	25½	26⅛	25½
Pittsburg	83	83	83
Western Union	72	73¼	71⅝
Pacific Mail	39¼	40	38⅝

CLOSING PRICES—THREE O'CLOCK P. M., SATURDAY.

Western Un Tel	73⅛	a	73¼	Chi & N W	55¼	a	55⅜
Quicksilver	27	a	29	Chi & N W pref.	69¾	a	70
Pacific Mail	39⅞	a	40	Chicago & R I	98⅝	a	98¾
New York Cen.	95½	a	95⅝	Mil & St Paul	40¾	a	40⅞
Erie	43¾	a	44	Mil & St Paul pf	63½	a	64
Harlem	120½	a	122	Toledo & Wab	52⅜	a	52½
Bost. Hart & E.	2⅛	a	2⅜	Ohio & Miss	29⅞	a	30
Lake Shore	75¾	a	75⅞	Han & St Jo	26	a	26½
Union Pacific	31⅜	a	31½	C, C & I C	26⅛	a	26¼

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Quiet and Steady—Flour Firm—Wheat Firmer—Corn Higher—Oats Steady—Pork Steady—Lard Firmer—Groceries Dull and Unchanged—Freights Steady—Petroleum Quiet—Naval Stores Dull and Nominal—Whiskey Higher.

SATURDAY, Dec. 13—6 P. M.

Throughout the general markets to-day considerable firmness was manifested, and for some of the leading commodities better prices were realized. On 'Change flour was only in light request, but firm. Wheat was generally held for higher prices, and consequently but little was accomplished, buyers holding off. The few sales made were at yesterday's prices. Corn was fairly active, in part speculative, and prices were higher. Oats were in fair demand and about steady. Pork was a trifle easier for lots on the spot, but firm for futures. Lard was firmer. At the Cotton Exchange business was slow, but prices were not quotably changed, either for spot or forward delivery. Groceries were dull, but held at former prices. Petroleum was quiet, but steady. Naval stores continued dull and nominal. Whiskey was in fair demand at decidedly higher prices.

COTTON on the spot was quiet, but firm. Holders were reluctant to sell and offered sparingly at quotations. For future delivery the market was also quiet, and prices were not essentially changed. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict good ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

—The quotations are based on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	321	321
Consumption	54	149	203
Speculation	—	8	8
Total	54	478	532

—Included in the above are 101 bales to arrive. For future deliveries (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after three o'clock—January, 500 at 15 13-16c., 300 at 15 25-32c.; February, 300 at 16 5-16c., 200 at 16 9-32c., 800 at 16¼c.; March, 100 at 16¾c.; May, 100 at 17⅛c. Total, 2,300 bales. To-day up to one P. M.—January, 400 at 15¾c., 400 at 15 25-32c., 300 at 15 13-16c., 100 at 15 25-32c., 400 at 15⅞c., 100 at 15 27-32c., 600 at 15⅞c.; February, 200 at 16 9-32c., 300 at 16 5-16c., 600 at 16⅜c., 100 at 16 11-32c., 300 at 16 5-16c., 200 at 16 11-32c., 500 at 16⅜c.; March, 600 at 16 11-16c., 100 at 16 23-32c., 100 at 16¾c., 300 16 13-16c., 100 at 16 25-32c., 100 at 16 13-16c., 100 at 16⅞c.; April, 500 at 17c., 200 at 17 1-16c., 100 at 17⅛c.; May, 100 at 17⅛c., 100 at 17 7-16c. Total, 6,900 bales. Grand total, 9,700. The receipts at the ports, being incomplete, are omitted. Rates on cotton to foreign ports were quoted as follows:—To Havre, by steam, 1⅛c.; by sail, 1⅛c.; Hamburg, by steam, 5½ marks per 100 lbs., equal to 1¼c.; by sail, 1¼c.; Bremen, by steam, 1¼c.; by sail, 1⅛c.; Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 5-16d.

COFFEE.—The market to-day has been inactive, excepting in a jobbing way, where sales were made at full prices. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 21¾c. a 22c.; fair do., 23c. a 23¼c.; good do., 24c. a 24½c.; prime do., 24¾c. a 25c.; extreme range for lots, 21¾c. a 25c., gold, per lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Java, government bags, 29c. a 30c.; do., grass mats, 30c. a 31½c.; Singapore, 26c. a 27c.; Maracaibo, 24c. a 26c.; Laguayra, 24c. a 25c.; Jamaica, 22c. a 23½c.; St. Domingo, 19½c. a 20c.; Porto Rico, 22½c. a 24½c.; Costa Rica, 23c. a 25c.; Mexican, 23c. a 24c.; Savanilla, 24c. a 25½c.; Curacoa, 23c. a 24c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 14,929 bbls.; wheat, 70,350 bushels; corn, 36,000 do.; oats, 32,325 do.; barley, 2,500 do.; rye, 6,800 do. And for the week ending—Flour, 75,993 bbls.; wheat, 584,795 bushels; corn, 170,920 do.; corn meal, 3,755 bbls. and 2,907 bags; oats, 197,300 bushels; barley, 16,000 do.; rye, 14,805 do. The flour market was quiet, but firm. We heard of sales footing up 9,500 bbls., including all kinds, at prices within the range of the subjoined quotations. Corn meal was firm, with sales reported of 450 bbls. at $4 a $4 25 for Western and $4 50 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50	a	$5 75
Superfine State	6 00	a	6 50
Extra state	6 75	a	7 00
Choice State	7 25	a	7 50
Superfine Western	5 75	a	6 25
Extra Western	6 75	a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00	a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 50	a	7 00
Family	7 50	a	8 50
St. Louis, low extra	6 50	a	6 75
St. Louis, straight extra	7 00	a	7 25
St. Louis, choice double extra	7 50	a	8 00
St. Louis, choice family	8 50	a	10 50
California	Nominal.		
Rye flour	5 00	a	6 00
Southern, No. 2	4 50	a	5 50
Southern, superfine	5 75	a	6 25
Southern, extra	7 00	a	8 50
Southern, family	8 50	a	11 25
Corn meal, Western	3 90	a	4 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75	a	3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 40	a	4 50
Caloric	3 90	a	4 00
Puncheons	18 00	f. o. b.	

—Wheat—The market was quiet and firmer, but prices were not quotably higher. The sales aggregate about 45,000 bushels at $1 57 in store and $1 60 afloat for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 56 for car lots of No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 55 for do. in store, $1 51 a $1 52 for No. 3 spring; No. 2 Milwaukee spring to arrive, all December, at $1 59, $1 59 a $1 62 for red winter Western; amber held at $1 68 a $1 70. Corn—The market was active, in good part for speculation and prices were higher. The sales foot up 283,000 bushels at 65c. a 70c., in store and afloat, for 75,000 bushels of damaged mixed; 79c. a 80c. in store and 79c. a 81c. afloat, for prime sail mixed, and 80c. for white. Oats were about steady and in fair demand. The sales were about 65,000 bushels at 55c. a 55½c. for Western mixed in store, 57c. a 58c. for do. afloat, 58c. a 60c. for white, and 63c. for barley oats. Barley continued quiet; 2,500 bushels of inferior Canada sold at $1 65; choice do. held at $1 75 a $1 80. Rye was quiet and steady; sales 8,000 bushels at $1 10.

FREIGHTS.—On 'Change to-day there was comparatively little accomplished, either in berth freights or charters, but rates were not essentially changed. The engagements comprise:—To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bushels of grain at 12d. To London, by steam, 400 tons of oilcake, on private terms, and by sail, 500 bbls. flour at 4s. 1½d. To Antwerp, by sail, 16,000 bushels of grain, 500 tierces of lard and 100 hhds. of tobacco, all on private terms. To Gibraltar, by sail, 50 hhds. of Kentucky tobacco at 50s. The charters include a German brig, hence to Corunna, 1,400 bbls. of refined petroleum at 8s.; an American bark, hence to Leghorn, 5,500 cases of refined petroleum at 30c., and 2,100 bbls. of do., reported at 6s. 9d.; a North German bark, hence to Bremen, 8,000 bbls. of refined do., on private terms; a German bark (now here), from Philadelphia to Bremen, 6,000 bbls. of refined do., on private terms; a Norwegian bark, from do. to Bristol, 2,300 bbls. of refined do., said to be at 7s.; a bark, from Norfolk to Liverpool, with 1,000 bales of cotton at 5s. 8d. Several other charters were pending at the close of 'Change.

MOLASSES.—No sales were reported aside from jobbing lots of domestics, but the market remained firm. We append our former quotations, as follows:—New crop—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 15c. a 16c.; do., clayed, 17c. a 21c.; do., muscovado refining, 17c. a 22c.; do. do., grocery, 24c. a 30c.; Porto Rico, 22c. a 50c.; English Islands, 25c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 50c. a 69c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine continued dull and nominal. No sales were reported, in absence of which we quote merchantable order nominally at 40c. a 40½c. Rosin was also neglected and nominal. Strained, quoted at $2 60 a $2 65; the finer grades were held as before. Late yesterday, 600 bbls. of No. 1 sold at $3. Tar was dull and nominally unchanged in value. Pitch, quoted at $3 a $3 12½ for prime city.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined was quiet but firm. We note a sale of 2,000 bbls. for last half of December at 13⅞c. Crude in bulk was firmly held at 5¼c. a 5⅜c. for spot or balance of month. Cases were quoted steady at 18⅝c. a 19¼c. Naphtha remained nominal at about 8⅝c. a 8¾c. The Philadelphia market was inactive, with refined quoted nominally steady at 13⅝c. for spot or month. At the oil producing points the market was quoted as follows:—Petroleum Centre, 95c.; Titusville, $1 05 a $1 07½. Other points not heard from.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 624 bbls.; beef, 265 packages; cut meats, 2,956 do.; lard, 1,693 bbls. and tierces, and for the week ending—Pork, 13,001 bbls.; beef, 1,696 packages; cut meats, 24,380 do.; lard, 15,525 bbls. and tierces and 2,050 kegs. The market for mess pork was rather easier for lots on the spot, but firmer for forward delivery. We heard of sales of 300 bbls. '72 and '73 packing, at $15 75, cash; 1,000 bbls. of new, for January, at $16; 1,000 bbls. for March at $16 55, and 1,000 bbls. for do. at $16 62½. Bacon was steady, with sales reported of 250 boxes of long clear, "spot," at 7⅝c. a 7¾c.; 250 boxes of short clear, for December, at 7⅞c.; 500 boxes of long and short clear, for do., at 7 11-16c. Beef was quiet and unchanged. Lots to the amount of 60 packages were placed at prices within the range of $8 50 a $10 50 for plain mess bbls., $11 50 a $12 50 for extra do. bbls.; $20 a $21 for prime mess tierces; and $25 a $26 for India do. tierces. Beef hams were neglected, but quoted nominally steady, at $19 a $28 for common to choice. Cutmeats were quiet and unchanged. The sales include:—1,000 fresh hams, 11 a 13 lbs. average, at 9½c. a 9⅝c.; 168 tierces of Western pickled hams, 14½ lbs., average, at 9¼c.; 500 green shoulders, at 6⅛c.; 1,300 picked shoulders at 7c.; 500 green bellies, 10 lbs. average, at 9¼c.; 20 boxes of clear bellies, 14 lbs. do., at 9c.; and 250 boxes of shoulders, at 6⅝c. Lard—For Western the market was less active, but firmer. We heard of sales of:—250 tierces for December, at 8⅝c.; 1,500 do. for January, at 9c.; 1,000 do. for February, at 9⅛c.; and 1,600 do. for March, at 9⅜c. a 9½c. Dressed hogs were firmer—City quoted at from 6⅜c. a 7¼c. for heavy to light; and Western at 6¼c. a 6⅝c.

RICE.—The market continued firm, but there was very little accomplished in the way of trade. The sales include 40 tierces of Carolina, at from 7½c. a 8¼c.; and 125 bags of Rangoon at 6⅜c. a 6⅞c.

SUGAR.—For raw sugar the market was dull but quoted steady on the basis of 7⅛c. a 7¼c. for fair to good refining. We have only to report sales of 600 boxes of Molasses sugar at 6⅞c., and 4,400 bags of Pernambuco at 7⅜c. Refined sugar was also dull and quoted at 9⅞c. for standard "A's" and 10⅛c. a 10¼c. for "hards." We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 6⅝c. a 7⅛c.; fair to good fair, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c.; good to prime, 7⅜c.; grocery, fair to good, 7⅞c. a 8⅛c.; prime to choice, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; centrifugal, hhds and boxes, 8c. a 8⅞c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 6c. a 7c.; melado, 4c. a 5⅛c. Cuba clayed—Boxes, Dutch standard. Nos. 7 to 9, 7c. a 7⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 7⅝c. a 8⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 8⅛c. a 9c.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 10c. a 10⅛c.; white, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 6⅞c. a 7⅝c.; grocery, fair to choice. 7⅞c. a 8⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 6⅞c. a 7⅞c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 7⅝c. a 8⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 6⅞c. a 7⅛c.

STEARINE.—The market was quiet but firm. We heard of a sale of 25 tierces of prime at 8⅞c.

TALLOW was quiet but firm. Small sales were made of prime at 7 9-16c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 799 bbls., and for the week, 5,036 bbls. The market was moderately active and decidedly higher. Sales 250 bbls. at 97⅝c. and 50 bbls. at 98c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 13, 1873.

Cotton firm, demand good: good ordinary, 13⅞c.; ordinary, 12⅞c. Net receipts, 3,723 bales. Exports, coastwise, 259. Sales, 3,400. Stock, 67,842.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13, 1873.

Cotton firm; offerings scant; middling, 15⅝c.; low middling, 15⅛c.; strict good ordinary, 14⅝c. Net receipts, 5,249 bales; gross, 6,923. Exports—To France, 1,140; coastwise, 2,268. Sales, 3,000; last evening, 4,000. Stock, 189,157.

MOBILE, Dec. 13, 1873.

Cotton quiet; middling, 15⅛c.; low middling, 14⅝c. a 15c.; strict good ordinary, 14c. a 14⅛c. Net receipts, 2,725 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,919. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 43,662.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13, 1873.

Cotton firm and strong; middling, 15⅜c. Net receipts, 4,695 bales. Exports, to Great Britain, 4,587. Sales, 2,333. Stock, 109,626.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13, 1873.

Cotton steady; middling, 15c. a 15⅛c.; low middling, 14⅝c.; strict good ordinary, 14⅛c. Net receipts, 3,403 bales. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 54,761.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine steady at 38c. Rosin steady at $2 20 for strained, $2 25 for No. 2. Crude turpentine quiet at $2 for hard, and $2 90 for yellow dip. Tar dull. No sales.

OSWEGO, Dec. 13, 1873.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 spring, $8 75 for amber winter, $9 50 for white winter, $10 for double extra. Wheat firm; sales of 6,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 55, 2,500 do. at $1 57, 800 do. at $1 58. Corn firm; sales of 2,000 bushels at 70c. a 72c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 63 a $1 65. Corn meal sold at $1 35 for bolted and $1 30 for unbolted per cwt. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New York, 50c.; to Albany, 42.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13, 1873.

Imports—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; wheat, 57,400 bushels; corn, 18,800 do.; oats, 46,000 do.; barley, 1,320 do. Exports—Wheat, 43,500 bushels; corn, 24,800 do.; oats, 46,000 do. Flour quiet; sales of Western ground spring $7 a $7 50; bakers', $7 25 a $8 25; amber, $8 a $8 50; white, $8 50 a $9. Wheat dull; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 spring, $1 45; do. No. 2 do. $1 40. Corn steady; sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 6[illegible]c.; 5,000 do. at 67c. Oats; No. 2 Western held at 48c. a 50c. Barley nominal; sales of Western, $1 50; Canada, $1 60 a $1 65; two-rowed State, $1 20; four-rowed State, $1 40. Rye nominal; held at $1. Barley malt quiet; Canada, $1 75 a $1 80; Western, $1 60 a $1 75.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13, 1873.

Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1 47 cash; $1 50, January; $1 53, February; No. 1 red, $1 41½; No. 2 do., cash, $1 29. Corn dull, lower; high mixed, cash and January, 53c.; February, 44c.; low mixed, 57c.; new, 50c. Oats firm; No. 1, cash, 46⅜c.; January, 47; No. 2, 44½c. a 44⅞c. Clover seeds, $5 15. Dressed hogs quiet at $5 75 per cwt. Receipts—9,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 do. corn. Shipments—4,000 bushels wheat and 9,000 do. corn.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1873.

Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; sales No. 1 spring at $1 17; No. 2 do. at $1 15½, cash or December; $1 16¼, January; $1 19½, February; No. 3 do. at $1 08; rejected, $1 04. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 mixed at 53c., cash or December; 53⅛c. a 53½c., January; 54⅛c., February; 51c. a 52c., rejected. Oats steady at 39c.; 39⅛c., January. Rye dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 78c. a 79c. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 fall at $1 40; No. 3 spring at $1 03. Pork active and higher at opening, closing easier; sales of mess at $14 75 a $15, spot or December, closing at $15 62½ a $15 75; February, opened at $12 50, closed at $15 25. Lard steady, at $8 35 a $8 50, cash; $8 75 a $8 87½ February. Bulk meats in fair demand at an advance of ⅛c. Sales—Partly cured loose shoulders at 5⅛c.; short rib middles, 6⅞c. a 6⅞c. Green meats active and higher. Sales—Shoulders, at 5c.; hams, 7c. a 8¼c.; short rib middles nominal at 6⅛c. Dressed hogs in fair demand; advanced to $5 65 a $5 80. Whiskey firm and scarce; 93c. bid, but no sales. Receipts—14,000 bbls flour, 119,000 bushels wheat, 21,000 bushels corn, 32,000 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels rye, 21,000 bushels barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. flour, 99,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels oats, 12,000 bushels barley.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW YORK Dec. 13, 1873.
Dividend Notice.—The trustees have ordered that an interest dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, January 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERFECTLY SAFE and profitable investment.—We have for sale, at a liberal discount, a First Mortgage of $25,000 on property out of the city, worth $200,000; interest payable in New York semi-annually at 7 per cent; annual income from property $50,000; bonds first class (New York party), with undoubted guarantee. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY SECURE capital for incorporated companies, merchants, manufacturers, mines. Our register contains many names possessing various amounts for investments. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 112, 114 Broadway.

A.—$100 FOR 100 SHARES; $250 FOR $50,000, GOLD; STOCK PRIVILEGES; GOLD PRIVILEGES; DOUBLE PRIVILEGES IN STOCKS AND GOLD; ALL CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED ON MEMBERS OF THE EXCHANGE OR RESPONSIBLE PARTIES; EXPLANATORY CIRCULARS, WITH REFERENCES, MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS. LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADWAY.

BONDS OF ST. JO AND DENVER CITY, NORTHERN Pacific and other defaulting railroads and general miscellaneous Securities bought and sold. WILLIAM WARD, 22 Broad street.

HASKINS & BRAINE, BROKERS, 11 BROAD STREET.—Stocks and gold bought and sold for cash or on margin; privileges negotiated on responsible firms, which can be used in place of cash margin; this enables any one with small capital to speculate with little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed.

HATCH & FOOTE, Bankers, No. 12 Wall street, make dealings in Government Bonds and Gold a specialty. Interest allowed on deposits. Stocks bought on commission for cash.

MORTGAGE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SECOND Mortgage $3,000; one year; price $2,700; secured on corner brick property in Brooklyn. W. P. COOK, 235 Washington street, Brooklyn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.
We can dispose of and use Northern Pacific Bonds to good advantage. For particulars address COLLINS & HAZARD, 174 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON TEN PER CENT margins; seven per cent allowed on all daily balances; information and advice furnished. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers and brokers, 39 Wall street, box 2,282 New York Post office.

WE HAVE FUNDS FOR PURCHASING GOOD First and Second Mortgages; also to loan on first class city Property, improved or unimproved. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000, FOR ONE OR TWO years, on first bond and mortgage. Address H. E., Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

$200.—INVESTMENTS IN WALL STREET THE last ten days have paid many of our customers $2,000; sums as low as $10 can be invested without risk; 32 page explanatory pamphlet mailed on application. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street, New York.

$9.000 ALSO $5,000—TO LOAN, FREE OF ANY commission whatever, on first class city Property, for five years, on bond and mortgage. Address A. INGHAM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$11.500 WANTED—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty worth $25,000. Inquire at 622 Third avenue (grocery store), corner Fortieth street.

$50.000 TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON IMproved or unimproved first class city property; first and second mortgages bought. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine street.

$65.000 TO LOAN—ON BROWN STONE Houses, below Fifty-ninth street. Second Mortgages cashed. RICHARD V. HARNETT, 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

$75.000 FOR MORTGAGES ON CITY AND country property. Principals only need apply to WILLIAM MILLARD, Counsellor-at-Law, 39 Nassau street, room 6, hours 1 to 3.

$86.000 TO LOAN AND FOR INVESTMENT IN first and second Mortgages on improved and unimproved city property; $50,000 in small sums. W. D. & F. BARTLES, 56 Wall street.

$145.000 FOR FIRST MORTGAGES—IN SUMS to suit; cash on hand for good Second Mortgages, at reasonable discount. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Putzel & Bernheimer, No. 34½ Pine street, is this day dissolved. I therefore beg to inform the public that I am not responsible for any transactions made from this date under the name of above firm.
NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1873. M. PUTZEL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm name of Putzel & Bernheimer, at No. 34½ Pine street, is dissolved. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, at the same place, and he is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. All claims and demands against said firm will be paid on demand by the undersigned.
LEOPOLD BERNHEIMER.
NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE FIRM OF J. T. ALLEN & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
The interests of Henry C. Sisbee and Nathaniel H. Van Winkle (retiring partners) have been purchased by the undersigned, who will continue the business under the firm name of James T. Allen & Co., and who are alone authorized to settle the outstanding business of the late firm.
(Signed) JA. T. ALLEN, FREDK. MOHR, JACOB KING.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THAT COAL BARGE MYSTERY.

"Commodore" Troutman, of the Upland, Found and Interviewed—Is "Uncle Sam" a "Bould Pirate?"—How the Barge was Captured in the East River by a Strange Tug, Towed to the Stem of the Spanish Frigate and Sunk.

"Commodore" Troutman, the bold skipper of the coal barge Upland, that, on the night of the 5th, found lowland at the bottom of the entrance to the dock where reposed the Spanish frigate Arapiles, has been found and interviewed. The barge belongs to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the adventurous skipper arrived at Reading on Wednesday morning, December 10. A reporter of the Reading *Eagle* "went for an interview" thus:—

"You are "Commodore" Troutman, I believe?" "Yes." "Commanded the Undine?" "No." "The Upland, then?" "Yes." "You are from Pottstown, I believe?" "Yes." "Got home yesterday, did you not?" "Yes." "Were you in command of the Upland when she went down?" "No." "Who was?" "Don't know." "Were you in command just before she sunk?" "Yes." "Will you tell me the reason the barge sunk?" "No." "Why not?" "Because I don't know." "When did you leave your boat?" "Before she went down." "When did she go down?" "Saturday morning, before daylight." "What time did you leave the boat?"

[Here the "Commodore" took off his hat, leaned up against the wall, and refused to go any further.]

The *Eagle* gives the following explanation of the capture:—The Captain of the boat, the Upland, might have told the facts, for certainly he knew them; but probably he had been specially instructed not to do so. The coal barge above alluded to took her last load of steamboat coal at Port Richmond, and, by the way of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, reached Hoboken on Thursday. "Commodore" Troutman received instructions from Mr. Moore, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's agent at New York, to proceed to the Eighth street (Brooklyn) wharf under tow. On Friday, this day one week ago, the Upland, with several other barges, left Hoboken under tow and proceeded towards Brooklyn. When in the middle of the stream a strange tug approached the boats, and a well-dressed man, apparently an officer, hailed the barges and asked for the Upland. "Commodore" Troutman replied. The man said, "Are you loaded with steamboat coal?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then I want you," said the man, and the boat was taken charge of by the stranger and towed alongside of a ship at the dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. "Commodore" Troutman was then ordered to leave his boat. It was then after four o'clock of the afternoon of Friday, December 5. "Commodore" Troutman said it was his home, and all his goods were in the cabin of the boat and he would not leave. He was imperatively ordered to go, and "Commodore" Troutman, one deck hand and a dog—all on board—left the Upland, taking nothing with them, not even their supper, which was cooking on the stove at the time. They left the boat, went out of the Navy Yard and reported the facts of the case to Mr. Moore, the Reading Company's agent. He gave "Commodore" Troutman an order to go to the Navy Yard and get the boat; but it was too late in the evening and the gates of the Navy Yard were closed.

On Saturday morning Troutman went to the Navy Yard, exhibited his order to the commandant, and, after a great deal of talk, he was given in charge of two officers, who were to conduct him to the barge. Upon arriving at the dock the Upland was not to be seen. Subsequently it was learned that the craft, with 216 tons of coal and the cabin furniture and effects of the crew, had been sunk as above stated, a few hours before daybreak on Saturday morning, December 6. Troutman complained that he had lost his all, and after considerable consideration he was paid $400 for his losses. The deck hand then also complained and he received $60 for his effects. Subsequently an offer of $2,000 was made to Mr. Moore, the agent above alluded to, for the boat and its cargo, provided he would say nothing about it. This offer was declined.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Work was continued yesterday on board the Minnesota, Florida, Dictator and Roanoke at the Navy Yard. The Minnesota is receiving her coal. Here rigging is being set up, her chains stowed in the lockers and carpenters are working in the wardrooms. She will go into commission on Monday, December 22, her officers having been ordered to her for that date. The Dictator's officers have also been ordered to report for duty on the 22d inst.

Sixty recruits arrived on board the receiving ship Vermont, from New Orleans, yesterday. There are now 610 men on the Vermont. They will form the crews of the Dictator and Minnesota.

THE CLINTON PLACE MALEPRACTICE.

By a typographical error in the HERALD of yesterday the number of the house at which the above case occurred was given as 56. The number of the house is really 54. The following letter in regard to the case has been received:—

A Card from the Physician.

DECEMBER 14, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As your journal has published an account of the death of the young lady in Clinton place and the proceedings pending before Coroner Keenan, in which my name is prominently and prejudicially brought forward by the physician whom I called in consultation, I desire, through your columns, to ask suspension of public opinion until I shall have an opportunity to explain my entire connection with the case, when I shall be fully vindicated. I do not propose to become the victim of unfounded prejudice, let it emanate from whatever source it may. By publishing this you will do me an act of simple justice. Very respectfully, Dr. PAPE.

THE GRANGERS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1873.

The State Grange yesterday closed a contract for the purchase of the Heraner harvester patent, with the intent to start a manufactory of their own.

A committee was chosen to draft a railroad tariff bill, to be presented to the Legislature with a memorial. The Transportation Committee reported in favor of the Mississippi River and the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement. Resolutions were adopted declaring against the acceptance of railway passes by legislators, in favor of purchasing no more agricultural implements from the Illinois ring and in favor of the expansion of the currency and free banking.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT IRON MASTER.

READING, Pa., Dec. 13, 1873.

Isaac Eckert, aged 75 years, one of the oldest and leading iron masters of the State and one of Reading's most influential citizens, died suddenly this evening of apoplexy.

At the time of his death he was President of the National Farmers' Bank of Reading and of the Berks County Agricultural Society.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Celebration To-Morrow of Sam Adams' "Tea Party" in Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773—How the Event Will Be Observed in New York and Other Cities.

To-morrow is the centennial anniversary of an event in American history that is destined to be appropriately celebrated on the expiration of each 100 years, inasmuch as it was the first open use of force against the British government and the odious tax upon tea. The night of December 16, 1773, after Governor Hutchinson had refused to send back to Europe the vessels and their cargoes, lying in Boston Harbor, the "Mohawks," led by Sam Adams, proceeded to Griffin's Wharf, and went on board the Dartmouth, the Eleanor and the Beaver, and threw overboard the contents of 342 chests, destroying only the tea and doing that in the most methodical manner. No person was hurt, and no injury was done to either of the vessels. The night was a clear one and moonlit brilliantly. It was not till three hours were over that all the tea was overboard—and the "Mohawks" had been considerably reinforced in that time or the work might have gone over till the next morning. Their work done, the destroyers landed and marched to their homes to the sound of the drum and the fife, emblematic of what was to be heard for many a year thereafter as a consequence of their conduct, with musketry and cannon as additions. We suppose that the first martial music of the Revolution was heard on that night. Samuel Adams was the great man to whom the destruction of the tea mainly must be credited. A fourth tea vessel was lost "on the back of Cape Cod." At Philadelphia and New York the tea was sent back, and at Charleston it was stored and spoiled. Annapolis, in Maryland, and that much later (October, 1774), was the only other place where the people had resort to violence against tea and its friends.

In all the large cities and towns of New England and the Northern States preparations have been made for the proper celebration of this event; but Boston promises to eclipse all other cities in the festivities, unless it be Philadelphia.

THE PROGRAMME AT BOSTON

is as follows:—The Women's Tea Party will be held at Faneuil Hall. Wendell Phillips will make the opening address at four P. M. Mary A. Livermore, James Freeman Clarke, Lucy Stone, Rev. Dr. J. M. Manning, Mary F. Eastman and others will speak. Music, vocal and instrumental, by Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, Miss Hattie Robinson, Mrs. Nettie Wallace, &c. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will read an original poem. Bread will be exhibited which was brought to this country from England over 200 years ago. A poem, written by a Massachusetts woman in 1773 on the original tea party, will be read.

A tea party will also be held at Tremont Temple under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, at which Governor Washburn will preside. General Banks will make the opening address.

THE "TEA DRINK" AT PORTLAND

will be under the auspices of the General Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association and will be held at Reception Hall. General J. A. Hall will preside and will make the opening address. The tea will be free to all, but if any one chooses to pay, it will help accomplish the object for which the meeting is held, which is to raise funds for the monument. Tea will be served by young ladies dressed in antique costumes.

AT BUFFALO.

The Historical Society will duly observe the day by speeches by ex-President Fillmore, Rev. Dr. Carter and others, and a grand dinner, in which tea will play a conspicuous part.

AT WORCESTER,

Mass., the Sons of Vermont will celebrate the day, as we learn from the local press, by "an old-fashioned Vermont supper, with pork and beans, hominy, flapjacks, doughnuts, apple sauce and cider and such other viands as will recall the farmers' tables of years ago, served 'not by colored waiters wearing the uniform of Master Masons,' but by buxom girls, as of yore. We are afraid, however, that those buxom Vermont girls, the genuine article, will have to be imported expressly for the occasion. The meeting of Tuesday evening will probably be held at Lyceum Hall, but this point is not yet determined. The reunion proposed promises to be interesting and enjoyable, and is exciting sufficient attention among Vermonters here to insure a large attendance."

As yet arrangements have not been completed for the celebrations in Philadelphia and other cities. Nearly every town in New England of any pretensions to patriotism will celebrate the day with more or less *éclat*.

IN THIS CITY.

The ladies of the Woman Suffrage Society will observe the day by a reunion at the Union League Theatre, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at eight o'clock P. M. Susan B. Anthony and other ladies will deliver addresses.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

[From the Pottsville (Pa.) Ledger.]

William Ives, who was born in 1741, and lived in Pottstown, died at the age of 80; Elizabeth Ives, his sister, was 92, and Rhoda Ives, another sister, died at the age of 81; Rachel Ives, a daughter of William Ives, died at 79; Jesse Ives, a son (father-in-law of Charles Ratter, Esq., of Pottstown), died at 89; Sarah Ives, another daughter, died at 86; Mary Ives, another daughter, died at 90, and James Ives, another son of William Ives (and late of Pottsgrove township), died at the age of 83. The sum of the ages of these eight persons is 680 years—an average of 85 years. Of the above members of the Ives family, Rachel Ives, Elizabeth Ives and Mary Ives are interred at Maidencreek, Berks county; Rhoda Ives at Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, and the other four at Pottstown. Of the females the names of all, we believe, were changed by marriage.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

POWIS—ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday evening, December 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. H. Graham, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Turner, of Pittsburg, Pa., WALTER V. R. POWIS, of Brooklyn, to JENNIE M. ARMSTRONG, eldest daughter of R. C. Armstrong, of this city.

Rochester papers please copy.

TILTON—PAIGE.—On Thursday evening, December 11, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Howland, WILLIAM P. TILTON to LIZZIE S., eldest daughter of David S. Paige, all of this city.

Died.

BAER.—Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F. Brothers, you are summoned to attend a special meeting at the lodge room, on Tuesday, December 16, at ten o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our brother Joseph Baer deceased. By order
ROBERT RICHARDSON, N. G.
ROBERT H. RACEY, Secretary.

BIRNEBAUM.—On Sunday evening, December 14, at seven o'clock, FLORA BIRNEBAUM, daughter of William and Rosa Birnebaum, aged 1 year, 10 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 16, at one o'clock P. M., from the residence No. 323 East Thirtieth street.

BOYLE.—In Harlem, on Saturday, December 13, 1873, of convulsions, MAY ROSE MANSFIELD, only child of Josiah W. and Mary M. Boyle and grandchild of the late William W. Mansfield, aged 13 months and 2 days.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. William W. Mansfield, 330 East 120th street, on Tuesday, December 16, at one o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Saturday, December 13, 1873, ELIZABETH BROWN, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Susan T. Clark, King street, on Monday, 15th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

CALHOUN.—On Saturday, December 13, 1873, FLORENCE STERLING, infant daughter of Edward S. and Alice A. Calhoun.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, December 14, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of George Campbell, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, Bernard O'Rourke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 334 West Twenty-sixth street, from whence she will be removed to the Church of St. Columba, in West Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, at ten o'clock A. M., from whence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CAMPBELL.—After a short but severe illness, Mrs. ELIZA CAMPBELL, wife of Robert Campbell, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 163 Douglass street, Brooklyn, on Monday, December 15, at two o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, December 14, JOHN R. CLARK, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also Manhattan Lodge, No. 489, F. and A. M., and Washington Chapter, No. 212, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 16, at one P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Morton and Bedford streets.

CLEMENT.—At New Bridge, L. I., on Sunday, December 14, 1873, SAMUEL CLEMENT, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Charles H. Clement, at Bellmore station, Southside Railroad, on Tuesday, December 16, at twelve o'clock M. Train leaves foot South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

DOYLE.—On Sunday, December 14, of consumption, JOHN A. DOYLE.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 22 Downing street, on Tuesday, 16th, at two o'clock P. M.

GOSS.—On Saturday, December 13, CATHERINE GOSS, beloved wife of James Goss, in the 39th year of her age, native of County Carlow, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 337 Third avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street, on Monday, December 15, at half-past one o'clock P. M., thence to Calvery Cemetery.

GUNNING.—On Saturday, December 13, 1873, SARAH ANNE, wife of Robert Gunning, aged 42 years.

Funeral on Monday, 15th inst., at two o'clock, from 52 Butler street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HULL.—On Tuesday, December 11, 1873, CAROLINE C. HULL, widow of John C. Hull, late of the city of New York, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday forenoon, December 15, at ten o'clock, at her late residence, No. 420 East Sixty-first street, New York.

HUNTER.—In this city, on Thursday, December 11, ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late Dr. Abraham S. Hunter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday evening, December 12, ELLA, only daughter of Matthew and Mary M. Hutchinson, aged 4 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 442 Lafayette avenue, near Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, December 15, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

INSLEE.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, December 12, after a short illness, FRANCIS H. INSLEE, Jr., aged 3 years and 4 months, only child of Francis H. and Marie Inslee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John Baptist, 228 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., at two o'clock P. M., Monday, December 15.

KIRTLAND.—On Friday, December 12, MARY A. KIRTLAND, wife of the late Benjamin B. Kirtland, of Greenbush, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, William H. and A. B. Kirtland, and son-in-law, George C. Genet, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth street, on Monday, December 15, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

LAWLER.—On Sunday, December 14, MARY, the beloved wife of Denis Lawler, in the 66th year of her age.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 353 East Tenth street, on Wednesday, 17th inst., to St. Bridget's church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, at half-past ten o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LYNCH.—On Sunday morning, December 14, JAMES LYNCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, William and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 129 East Twenty-first street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock; thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

MANHEIM.—On Sunday, December 14, CELINA, wife of M. L. Manheim, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge, No. 316, F. and A. M.; Maccabee Lodge, No. 713, O. B. B.; Sons of Moses, Benjamin Franklin Lodge, No. 91, D. O. H., and Olympic Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 16, at No. 186 Clinton street, at ten o'clock A. M.

MASON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, December 13, HIRAM V. MASON.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 West Seventeenth street, on Tuesday, December 16, at half-past twelve o'clock.

MOXHAM.—On Sunday, December 14, THOMAS MOXHAM, of Granard, county Longford, Ireland, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1,063 Third avenue, on Tuesday, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. The remains will be removed to the church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington avenue and Sixty-fifth street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, L. I.

MULLER.—On Sunday morning, December 14, 1873, CAROLINE S. THOMAS, beloved wife of August F. Muller, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 335 West Fifty-fifth street, on Tuesday, December 16, at one o'clock P. M.

MUNCKWITZ.—On Saturday, December 13, WILLIE, third child of Julius and Pauline Munckwitz and grandson of Paulus Margraf, aged 10 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, December 15, at the Presbyterian church, Washington Heights, at two P. M. Train leaves Thirtieth street at one P. M.

MCCUE.—On Sunday, December 14, after a short illness, at her residence, 70 Union street, Brooklyn, CATHARINE MCCUE, a native of the county of Roscommon, Ireland, in the 35th year of her age.

A requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, at St. Stephen's church, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 16, at half-past ten o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MCELROY.—On Friday, December 12, ROBERT M. MCELROY, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 350 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 15th inst., at one o'clock P. M.; also the members of Anthony Wayne Council, No. 35, O. U. A. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Sunday December 14, MARY, wife of Michael O'Brien, a native of the parish of Six-mile Bridge, county Clare, Ireland, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Washington street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—On Saturday, December 13, WILLIAM O'CONNOR, second son of Patrick and Julia O'Connor, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 58 Suffolk street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—On Sunday, December 14, 1873, BRIDGET CUMMINGS, daughter of Charles and Bridget O'Connor, after a long and severe illness.

Her friends and those of her parents are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, December 16, at two o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 143 West Thirty-ninth street.

QUINN.—On Saturday, December 13, EDWARD QUINN, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 316 West Fifty-sixth street, on Tuesday, December 16, at one o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RYAN.—On Saturday, December 13, Mrs. WENEFRED RYAN, of County Limerick, Ireland, parish of Cappamore, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 22 Mulberry street, on Monday, December 15, at two o'clock P. M., thence to Calvery Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMYTH.—On Saturday, December 13, 1873, BRIDGET KELLY, wife of William Smyth, of Brownstown, county Meath, Ireland, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 403 West Forty-fourth street, on Monday, December 15, 1873, at two o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—Of diphtheria, on Saturday, December 13, BESSIE, daughter of De Witt C. and Elizabeth Stevens.

Friends are invited to the funeral services, from their residence, 227 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 15th inst., at two o'clock.

SUMNER.—On Friday, December 12, 1873, EUNICE D. SUMNER, of consumption, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, December 15, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 159 Bleecker street; interment in New Jersey.

TROWARD.—In London, England, on Wednesday, November 26, CHARLES TROWARD, member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, eldest son of the late Charles Troward, minister of the Gospel, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TURNER.—On Sunday, December 14, JAMES SCHUYLER, only son of James S. and Jane A. Turner, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 East 128th street, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at one o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At her late residence, 45 Lafayette place, on Friday morning, December 12, MARY L., widow of Israel Underhill.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, on Monday, December 15, at eleven o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John W., Andrew M. and Frederick L., are invited to attend.

WALSH.—On Saturday, December 13, PATRICK WALSH, in the 60th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, 123 Monroe street, on Tuesday next, at nine o'clock A. M., to St. Teresa's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WESTERFIELD.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, December 12, JOHN WESTERFIELD, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, of his son James W., sons-in-law Joseph Butman and John Barberie, also the members of City Lodge, 151, and Mount Zion Encampment, 17, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth street, near Sixth avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, December 16, at half-past twelve o'clock.

MOUNT ZION ENCAMPMENT, NO. 17, I. O. O. F.—PATRIARCHS—You are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, No. 812 Broadway, on Tuesday, December 16, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of P. G. P. John Westerfield, our late scribe. Present and P. G. officers of G. E. of W. S. and patriarchs generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of
J. T. WALKER, C. P.
J. B. SCOTT, F. S.

WOODS.—On Wednesday, November 19, at his residence, Moygashel, Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland, CHARLES WOODS, aged 71 years.

Deeply regretted by his family and friends.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish's Reflections Upon the Great Spanish Victory.

The Beaming Smile Changed Into Weird Chagrin.

OUR SPANISH CHRISTMAS BOX.

The Great Financial Question of the Day Agitating Congressional Minds.

NO TAXATION.

The Confirmation of Attorney General Williams Very Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1873.

Secretary Fish Dreads the Scrutiny of Congress—Spain's Victory Over the United States—The Salute To Be Fired on Christmas Day, Being, Therefore, a Customary Ceremony.

From a prominent official, who is in the secrets of the administration, and whose intimacy with the Secretary of State makes his opinions valuable, I have received the following:—

Now that time has intervened for a more deliberate view of the whole case of the Virginius than heretofore, Secretary Fish is less disposed to plume himself on the course of the State Department in respect to the Virginius affair, and is not confident that when all the papers get before Congress the policy of the department will receive unqualified commendation. It is feared that the position that Congress may take on the subject will be that, for the sake of wringing from the Spanish government a reluctant and qualified agreement to do what ought to and would have been done spontaneously and instantly by any other government claiming the reciprocal rights and privileges observed among civilized Powers, the State Department, in its protracted negotiations, the protocol with Admiral Polo, and in the subsequent proceedings relative to the execution therof, has virtually bartered the dignity of the government, as well as the opportunities of justifiable intervention afforded to the United States by the flagrant outrage against this country, consummated in the seizure of the Virginius, and the almost indiscriminate slaughter that followed it. Besides this, the rights of those who failed to realize the protection supposed to belong to the flag of the Virginius have been remanded to the paltering remedy of a long winded diplomatic discussion between the two governments, as likely as not to spread itself over years before the promise of a reference to arbitration is resorted to, and all this, as many Congressmen already have said in conversation on the subject, in the face of a fact as plain as daylight itself, under any theory set up on either side, the capture of the vessel was without the shadow of right, and the subsequent executions, even when glazed over with the form of martial law, pure and simple murder, and that there was nothing in the whole proceeding to justify the slightest concession on our side to the Spanish government. There is little doubt that when the subject does get before Congress it will provoke vehement denials that the miscalled settlement made of it through the present Secretary of State has any right to stand as a fair deduction from what previous administrations have done in cases requiring the vindication of our flag or a proper precedent to be observed by the successors of Mr. Fish in cases that may arise hereafter. The sneaking manner of the actual surrender of the vessel is not thought likely to increase the satisfaction of either the Secretary or Congress at the issue worked out of the question by the State Department. As it is too late now to begin anew the practical side of the discussion in Congress, when it comes on, it is deemed likely to be the urging on of the administration to a more peremptory attitude towards the whole Cuban question, with the view of settling it in a manner consistent with our wounded pride, our duty toward the struggling Cubans and our material interests. Now the facts, divested of diplomatic language, are that while the administration would gladly proclaim a great triumph, the aggravating source of our recent bluster has been annihilated by Spanish diplomacy. The administration began with a concession which was intended to be creditable, and that was—the Castelar government is weak, so far as it represents republican ideas among monarchical Powers. When our demands were received in Madrid, Castelar represented that the language used was stronger than in a literal interpretation was intended, and, instead of acting on the proposition, rewrote the demands in Spanish, and, as rewritten and translated by the Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo, they were submitted to Secretary Fish and dignified with the name of protocol. In addition, the salute to the flag, which is stipulated to take place on Christmas Day, would have been fired on that day without regard to the Virginius matter, and the Spanish authorities in Cuba will carry out the custom of saluting the flags of all nations on the 25th inst. as the Catholic idea of "peace on earth and good will to men," as well as the Christmas greeting of Spain to all the peoples of the earth. It is further alleged that the victory of Spain over the United States is narrowed down to a pecuniary matter. For nearly half a century the Peninsular government has found a wayward colony in the island of Cuba; her authority has been defied both in word and act. Now, the United States, by threatening the volunteers, has, at a cost of millions of dollars, with no loss to Spain, enabled the Castelar government to say the Captain General is the representative of the Spanish government, and what the government of the United States expects us to do is exactly what we wish you to do. Acting under these instructions Captain General Jovellar has endeavored to impress upon the Havanese that it was not so much the home government that was sustaining him as the United States government, and now that the Casino Español is crushed, General Jovellar master of the situation, with our navy to give him its moral support, the State Department has prepared the way for the information that a salute to our flag is, after all, only a diplomatic ceremony of no significance whatever, but merely a matter of formality, such as the sealing of a document or the witnessing of a signature.

'We have been outwitted," remarked a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations to your correspondent. "It has cost us $15,000,000 to pretend we were preparing to maintain our rights and sustain the dignity of the flag on this Continent. It turns out that the money spent just suits the Spanish government, for at our expense she is now able to do what she has not been able to do since 1825, and that is compel obedience to her authority. Castelar might truly say, with the starving woman who prayed for help and believed her petition was answered when mischievous boys threw loaves of bread down the chimney, 'The devil may have been the servant, but the Lord furnished the nourishment.' "

The Triangular Duel Between Retrenchment, Increased Taxation and Inflation—How "Permanent" Appropriations May Be Reduced and What Is Said of Them.

There is a general distrust among members of both Houses of Congress relative to an increase of taxation for the purpose of meeting the existing and anticipated deficiency in the revenue. This feeling is stronger with the republican than with the democratic members, the latter contenting themselves with disavowing responsibility for either the deficit or the vast expense of maintaining the peace establishment of the government, and predicting that, overlooked as it now is, the republican party can never go to the polls successfully after a restoration of war taxes and the exposure of the emptiness of the cry of economy and reduction of the public debt, on which the Presidential contest of last year was chiefly fought in the rural districts. The foresighted among the republicans look at the matter in just about the same light, and are anxious to escape the danger by averting the necessity of the new taxes that Secretary Richardson asks for in his purely ministerial character as keeper of the public treasury. The New England and Middle States Congressmen favor reduction of expenditure if it is only in a small degree, but they are not very clear as to where any considerable saving is possible. The Western and Southern members, to a considerable number, favor, on the contrary, a liberal expenditure by the government wherever it can relieve the prostrate industries of the country, and think the convertible three-sixty-five bond would furnish the means without restoring a dollar of abandoned taxation. The advocates of retrenchment, looking over the estimates, find them to be $319,000,000, against $306,000,000 of actual appropriations for the fiscal year ending with next June, and without the several millions that Congress generally appropriates during the session without regular estimates made by or through the Treasury Department.

Some of the largest yearly appropriations are permanent—that is, not actually passed every year, but running till altered or repealed. Among them, those for collecting customs, $6,500,000; expenses of the national loan, $2,250,000; Pacific Railway interest, nearly $4,000,000; interest on the public debt, over $97,000,000, and nearly $30,000,000 for the sinking fund. It is thought that a million and a half could be saved on the customs if members were willing to reduce their patronage and electioneering facilities, and there might be a reduction of half million on the loan by real economy. The exhibits offer no subjects for the pruning knife. If the Salary bill passes in honest form, there will be a cheese-paring saved in that, and the public printing and binding could be made to yield half a million, or even three-quarters, if the executive departments would join in an effort. The Internal revenue service, costing $5,000,000 and collecting $100,000,000 and more, claims to be on its smallest possible basis without sacrifice of revenue. The revenue cutter service, costing over $1,000,000, it is thought might be retrenched if seriously looked after by Congress. The administration of federal justice, costing $3,500,000, is thought by economical New Englanders to be too heavy by far, considering the kind of justice administered south of the Potomac and the suppression of the Ku Klux; but it is found that that service—as federal jurors at $3 each—is the only substantial means of support possessed by many useful henchmen of the party in the Southern States, and for this the appropriations and estimates are not too great. Our Ministers and Consuls cost about a million, which might be, but are not likely to be, reduced one-third by suppression of useless stations or superabundant officers, the salaries not being too high anywhere. The army wants $34,000,000 and is existing meantime on $32,000,000, and certain zealous gentlemen in Congress are going to give especial attention to increasing the combative power of the military establishment, while at the same time lopping off superfluous and ornamental attachments, and saving, at one whole transaction, several millions of useless expenditure. The navy will, doubtless, escape reduction this year, and may even get increased appropriations through the opportune occurrence of threatening weather in the Gulf and along the coast. The Indian peace policy calls for more than $750,000,000 millions, which is much less than a mingled impolicy of war and peace; but Congress is likely to distribute the Indians' share of the financial burden among the tribes by keeping the appropriation at its present figure of $1,000,000, or so less. Pensions cost $30,000,000 and admit of no material reduction. Public works are down for $33,000,000, against an appropriation of a third of a million beyond $24,000,000 for the existing year. Here is where the greatest saving is possible. Fortifications call for $3,500,000, river and harbor work two-thirds of it more, Congressional jobs more than $15,500,000 and $1,000,000 for the public buildings and grounds about Washington, exclusive of the Capitol and the street improvements of the local authorities around government property. Custom House and Court House buildings, many of them in ambitious young towns, call for $8,000,000.

It is believed that on an issue between increased taxation and retrenchment $10,000,000 a year for all the objects demanding between three and four times that sum would stop the leaks and breaches till better times return. The expense of opening up the public lands to settlement is put down for next year at $1,750,000. But this will, beyond doubt, be pruned one-third or more, unless it appear that settlement would be impeded thereby, which is not likely for a year or two to come while times are bad and so many railroads are crowding the government in their efforts to tempt the settlement of their land grants. Altogether the triangular duel in Congress between retrenchment, increased taxation and inflation of the currency promises to be both lively and interesting.

A Conflict in Regard to Mr. Williams' Confirmation—The Executive Working for Him, but the Judiciary Committee Hostile.

It is confidently asserted to-night by the friends of Mr. Williams that he will be confirmed as Chief Justice to-morrow by a strict party vote. It is also said that the President has made the confirmation a personal matter, and has caused it to be given out that any Senator voting against Mr. Williams will forfeit the friendship of the Executive. The President is displeased at the personal attacks made upon the nominee, and has followed the example of President Jackson in using his influence in favor of one who has been attacked on personal grounds. But, in spite of the confidence felt by the friends of Mr. Williams, it is asserted with equal positiveness among Senators to-night that he will not be confirmed. Though the Judiciary Committee cannot agree, yet the members are said to be opposed to the confirmation, Conkling and Frelinghuysen excepted. Edmunds, the chairman, Carpenter and Wright, and the democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Thurman and Stevenson, criticise the appointment as one that cannot have their support. The motives of Senator Conkling are ascribed to be his aspirations to the Presidential nomination in 1876, and his desire to keep the good will of the President.

A Bill Extending Greater Facilities to Loyal Sufferers from the Rebellion for a Hearing.

Representative Cobb, of North Carolina, will to-morrow introduce into the House, for reference to the Committee on War Claims, a bill extending till March 3, 1875, the privilege of loyal Southerners to present claims before the commission here for property used by the Union armies in the rebel States during the rebellion. The sudden termination of the right to file claims by the last Congress left a good many claimants out in the cold, and there is a demand all over the South for the extension of time the bill proposes to grant. The bill goes further, however, and proposes to remove the strict technical construction put by the Claims Commissioner on the terms "stores and supplies," as used in the organic act of 1871, and under which they have declined jurisdiction over any claims for the use of buildings occupied as barracks, hospitals or storehouses or for other military purposes, and provides that they shall entertain such claims where the owners were loyal to the United States and the occupation of the premises embraced a period of thirty consecutive days. This particular limitation is introduced for the purpose of avoiding the consideration of cases of mere transient occupancy where any claim for rent would be too insignificant for prosecution, and the demand, in whatever form it might be put, would be really one for damages and not a matter for compensation under the present views in Congress and the opinion of the President as expressed in two or three vetoes on relief bills passed for Southern claimants. The bill also attempts to deal with the subject of how far Congress should now recognize the difficulties surrounding Union men in the South in the rushing days of secession, when there appeared to be little chance of anything surviving of the Union but its past history. It provides that submission to the *de facto* authority of any State while the authority and protection of the United States were subverted and in abeyance, or compulsory service in the rebel State militia in the early days of the rebellion, or in the Confederate army after due service of notice under the conscript acts, shall not be held by the Claims Commission as conclusive evidence of disloyalty where a claimant's rebellion record is clear in other respects. The bill lastly attempts to remedy the yearly and entirely *pro forma* disallowance of large numbers of claims for want of sufficient proof by requiring that the Claims Commissioners shall give a claimant an opportunity to rebut presumptions against the claim before reporting it to Congress, but that having done so the report shall be final and not be as now, subject to reconsideration.

Conflicting Demands of Sections for Transportation Routes.

From conversations with members from the South and West who are interested in the problem of cheap transportation to the seaboard, it appears that a strong effort is to be made to prevent railroad legislation this session, unless aid be given to some of the great projects already proposed for bringing about increased facilities for carrying the products of the great Northwest to market. The project upon which the Western and Southern men propose to unite, if united action can be brought about, is the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal and the dredging of the Mississippi River. This route, they claim, is the cheapest and the best, and will give to the great Northwest a market for all her cereals. There is a strong sectional feeling about the matter, although some of the members put it on a broader basis, and claim that all the States will be benefited, and Representatives should, therefore, act together in the matter. One gentleman remarked to-day that the feeling in the Northwest is particularly strong, and they think there that the railroad and money power of the Eastern and Middle States has too long prevented that section from receiving any aid whatever. It is apparent that the James River and Kanawha Canal scheme is to have a strong backing by those who are interested in its success, and that no compromise will be made with the Northwest or South that will interfere with the carrying on of this work. On the other hand the members from the Mississippi Valley say they will stand firm this session, and if they fail to get what they want they will renew the fight again next year.

The Chief Justiceship Bouquet.

Mrs. Attorney General Williams was enraptured when, ten days or so since, she received an elegant bouquet from Mrs. President Grant, with her compliments on the nomination of the Attorney General as Chief Justice. But while "the President proposes the Senate disposes," and it is doubtful whether the power of the administration in the Senate, marshalled by Conkling, can secure the nomination. Should Williams be rejected or withdrawn it remains to be seen whether the President will fall back on his original choice, Caleb Cushing. Fish has been for Caleb from the start, and he may end his eventful life as Chief Justice of the United States yet. But poor Williams!

Madame de Noailles' Parting Ball.

Madame de Noailles will probably give a grand ball (which, *hélas!* is to be her *pour prendre congé*) on the 6th of January. The transfer of her husband from here to the mission at Rome is a promotion, but they would have preferred remaining here during the coming season, as they had just managed to get so installed as to dispense elegant hospitalities.

Cool Reception of the Committee on Ways and Means by the President.

It was announced on Friday that on Saturday Mr. Dawes was to visit the White House, at the head of the House Committee on Ways and Means, to enjoy a consultation with the President upon the financial situation. The committee accordingly repaired on Saturday to the White House, and was ushered into the office of the President, who welcomed them with a grim and sphynx-like smile. He had evidently read the speeches of Dawes and Kasson, reflecting on him, and he was not over cordial; indeed, he did not even invite the visitors to sit down. Simply saying that he trusted that the committee would find "ways and means" for carrying on the government, he exchanged the usual farewell hand-shake, and the committee left, wondering what they had come for. Going to the Treasury Department the little Secretary was equally ceremonious and retentive. But as the committee was again retreating he suggested that they see the Printing of Currency Department, now running on half time, which invitation they accepted. The President and his financial agent were evidently not inclined to receive advice from Dawes & Company.

Resume of the Work Done by the Civil Rights Convention.

The results of the late National Civil Rights Convention, held in this city, are as follows:—The adoption of an address to Congress and the people in behalf of their cause—endorsing Senate bill No. 1, or some bill equivalent to it; the organization of a National Council of Civil Rights, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, with an executive committee located in Washington; all existing organizations are to perform the functions conferred by the Convention; endorsing Senator Sumner and all other friends of progress; thanking President Grant for his courtesy in receiving the members of the Convention and his friendly utterances to them; organizing a Committee on Jubilee to be prepared to celebrate the passage of a civil rights bill (the committee consists of one member from each State and Territory); appointing a National Historical and Statistical Association, to report to the National Executive Committee of the Council subjects relating to the interests of the colored race; resolutions in favor of the independence of Cuba, and endorsing the call for a convention to take measures for the erection, in Washington, of a monument to the colored sailors and soldiers who fell in the late civil war.

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.

The annual report of the Librarian of Congress exhibits the fact that 12,407 volumes have been added to the collection during the year closing December 1. The aggregate number of books now in the library is 258,752 volumes, besides about 50,000 pamphlets. In the copyright department there have been 15,352 entries made during the year, and the Librarian has paid into the Treasury the sum of $13,404 as the receipts from copyright fees. This exceeds the entries of the year preceding by about 10 per cent. The Librarian reports the accessions to the library as unusually valuable, including an almost complete set of the county histories of England, purchased in London, and very important as throwing light upon the history and genealogy of thousands of American families. The rapid growth of the library and of the copyright business of the country render the necessity for a new building to accommodate its overflowing collections an imperative necessity. While retaining in the Capitol a sufficiently large library for legislative and judicial use, Congress has already authorized the preparation of plans for a separate building, and the commission appointed to select a plan will shortly make the award of premiums. The location of the building, however, is not yet selected.

BURGLARY IN NEWARK.

Cracksmen Expressing Their Contempt for the Local Police.

Sometime on Saturday night or early yesterday morning "The Club House," a well known "sample room" resort on Cedar street, Newark, kept by a local political celebrity, Major Thomas O'Connor, was broken into by burglars, the safe blown open and robbed of a considerable sum of money, besides some valuable papers held in trust by the Major for various parties. In the safe, also, were some documents having a most important bearing in the way of evidence on the Newark Ring frauds, but these were not disturbed. Before leaving the burglars helped themselves liberally to the Major's best brands of champagne and cigars. They left behind them some of the papers stolen from the factory of Bliss & Drake, which, as recorded in yesterday's HERALD, was broken into on Friday night and robbed. It is thought the burglars left at O'Connor's the papers referred to in order to express their contempt for the Newark police. Last evening Chief Rogers was asked by the HERALD reporter, "Anything new, Chief?" to which he replied in the negative, so that it would appear that he will have to read the HERALD in order to know of the Cedar street burglars.

TRIBULATIONS OF TROTTING MEN.

The Board of Appeals of the National Association Render an Important Decision—The Alleged Fraudulent Race on the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Last September—The Gray Gelding Hopeful Reinstated, but the Penalty of Expulsion Stands Against Chase and Jarvis.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association, of which Mr. T. J. Vail was chairman, closed its long and arduous labors late on Saturday night, and yesterday rendered its decisions upon the several cases that came up for hearing. That in which the most interest is and has long been manifested was the case of W. H. Jarvis (driver), L. C. Chase (owner), and the gray gelding Hopeful, expelled by the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association for alleged fraud in a race September 27 last. The case received a patient and careful investigation, and as will be found in the decision herewith, the Board reinstate Hopeful, but justify the association in expelling Chase and Jarvis, and have ordered that the penalty remain. The decisions in the other cases will, without doubt, be published to-morrow.

W. H. JARVIS AND L. C. CHASE VS. THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION—APPEAL AND PETITION.

By a written communication, dated September 29, 1873, the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association notified the Secretary of the National Association that the appellants and the gray gelding Hopeful were expelled by said Association for fraud committed by the appellants in purposely "pulling" said horse in a race which took place over the course of said Association, on Saturday, September 27, 1873. Upon which and in conformity with rule 51, the Secretary, on the 30th of September, transmitted information to associate members, notifying them of the expulsion of the appellants as aforesaid, but excluding from said notice the gray gelding Hopeful; and on October 1 he communicated to said Association information of his action, and as his reason for so excluding said gray gelding from said notice of expulsion he referred them to the authority and limitations in rule 28, applicable to such cases.

Under date of October 8, the appellants filed their petition by H. M. Whitehead, their attorney, appealing from the order of expulsion as aforesaid, and reciting that the petitioners, said L. C. Chase, of Boston, Mass., and W. H. Jarvis, of New York, and the gray gelding Hopeful, were expelled under the order aforesaid, but claiming that by the decision of the judges of the race, as it appears from the official record, the grounds of the expulsion were that the driver, Jarvis, had "pulled" the horse in the race but whether with fraudulent intent to throw the race did not appear, and submitting that to incur such punishment the driver must pull his horse a heat which he was evidently able to win and with the intent to commit a fraud; and averring that the said Jarvis was expelled because he did not win a heat which the judges thought he ought to win, and which the driver in the exercise of his discretion thought he ought not to win and could not win without imperilling the race. Further claiming that said Chase was expelled for being the owner of said horse so expelled; that the official record does not exhibit sufficient grounds for the expulsion; that the petitioner, Chase, has hitherto borne a good character and is a merchant in good standing and credit, and has suffered in name and credit by reason of published comments respecting said expulsion; that said order of expulsion was unlawful and not warranted by the facts, but was the result of an imperfect understanding of the rules on the part of the judges and also of the pressure and influence of "pool buyers;" that the petitioners had appealed from the decision and order of the judges to the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association, and that at a special meeting, but lacking a quorum, the matter was considered before the Executive Committee, who formally affirmed the decision and order of the judges, and expressed a preference that the matter should go directly to the Board of Appeals.

The Association, by their Superintendent, produced their official record of the race, and appearing by W. D. Veeder, Esq., their counsel, state to the Board that they do not seek to punish any body, if innocent. The question, they say, presented for consideration of the Board is—"Have the judges done right upon the facts as they occurred at the race?"

The association claimed that when the events were fresh in the minds of the judges who were present and witnessed the race, those judges were more competent to give a proper verdict than persons who may now testify. The counsel claimed that according to article 13 of the bylaws it is incumbent upon the clerk of the course to "record all protests, fines, penalties and appeals," but not necessarily to set out in detail the premises upon which the decision of the judges is based.

The judges found that the horse, driver and owner had so conducted themselves on that occasion as to warrant the infliction of the penalty of expulsion, and they have inflicted it.

The association say that the recorded judgment is correct, and ask the Board to try that question. Is the order of expulsion legitimate or not? We present the record of the penalties simply, and the Board can review it upon the facts. We plant ourselves upon the ground that if a fraud has been committed, such as rule 48 applies to, the judges did right. We say that the horse having lost two heats in 2:30 and 2:32¼, and having won the three following heats in 2:26, 2:27 and 2:25, was some evidence to support the judges in their view of the race. We say, if there was not any act of a fraudulent nature in this race the owner and driver and horse should not be expelled; but if there was such an act, then the judgment and decision were correct.

The Board heard the testimony of numerous witnesses on both sides, and the appellants were examined in their own behalf and subject to cross-examination.

The case received a patient and careful investigation, and upon consideration of all the matters presented the Board arrived at the following conclusions:—

First—That the order of the judges of said race and the action of said association, so far as relates to the expulsion of the gray gelding Hopeful, were not in conformity with the rules, as appears from the record and notice to the Secretary of the National Association; said order of expulsion was based upon the decision of the judges of the race that fraud had been committed by the appellants in purposely "pulling" said horse in the race; for which act rule 28 authorizes the expulsion of the rider or driver, and if the owner shall be a party to such fraud he is to be included in the expulsion. But no provision is made in the rules in reference to the offence recited whereby the horse shall be included in such an order of expulsion. Rule 48, recited as authority for said order, expressly says that "if no special provision is made in the rules to meet the case" the judges shall have power to apply the penalties set forth in rule 48. We hold that rule 28 makes "special provision" for such cases, and therefore that rule 48 has no proper application to the matter.

Wherefore we order that the said order of expulsion, so far as it relates to said gray gelding Hopeful, be reversed, and said gray gelding be exempt from any penalty by virtue thereof, and we approve the action of the Secretary in excluding said horse from the official notice transmitted to associated members.

Second—That in respect to the penalty for acts and things charged against said appellants, or imputed to them through the decision of the judges and the facts presented in the record aforesaid, special provision is made under rule 28, by authority of which, and in view of the evidence before the Board, we find said order of expulsion was properly promulgated as far as relates to said appellants.

Third—In respect to the issues presented, and the construction sought to be placed upon the rules, we have deemed it necessary to set forth our intepretation and application of the rules which particularly relate to the matter under consideration, which we do as follows:—

Rule 25 clothes the "judges of the day and race" with authority while presiding, among other things, "to determine all questions of fact relating to the race over which they preside;" and under such a state of facts, as they, the judges, have determined, it is required that their decisions and rulings shall be in strict conformity with the rules or with the principles thereof.

Rule 28 forbids that the action of the judges shall be influenced by any statements and opinions coming from persons who are spectators of the race, excepting those who have been properly appointed to act at the time as "distance and patrol judges," and those who are "owners, riders or drivers in the race." Therefore it cannot be supposed that the Board of Appeals is to admit such statements and opinions to influence their conclusions in reviewing the actions of the judges.

The rules and bylaws considered together confer upon the Board of Appeals authority to review all decisions and rulings of the judges of any race upon facts and questions involving the proper interpretation and application of the rules—(see rule 52)—and to examine all evidence of fraud, or any other matters relating to the turf that is brought before them—(see bylaw 7); but always subject to the rules, regulations and bylaws. From these provisions and limitations it follows that it was not intended the Board of Appeals should judge the race *de novo*—in more familiar language, we are not to judge the race anew, and in doing so to admit the statements and opinions of spectators, which the rules forbid the judges in the stand from entertaining; nor are we upon an appeal from the decision of the judges of the race to vacate the record as to any facts which they have certified, while we may review all their rulings and decisions pronounced in the presence of those facts, otherwise the functions of the judges would become almost nugatory.

The Board unanimously agree that that portion of rule 28, included in the following words, to wit—"If the judges believe that a horse is being or has been 'pulled,' or has been ridden or driven in other respects improperly, with the design to prevent his winning a heat which he was evidently able to win, and that such act was done on the part of the rider or driver for the purpose of perpetrating or aiding a fraud, they may declare that heat void, and they shall have power to substitute a competent and reliable driver or rider for the remainder of the race"—confers upon the judges a power which this Board has no authority to annul. And in respect to the words in rule 28, to wit:—"And if the result of the succeeding heat or heats shall confirm their belief, the rider or diver so removed shall be expelled;" that the direction given by these words to the judges, to expel when their belief has been confirmed by what they themselves have witnessed, is a power invested in the judges which this Board is not authorized to annul.

The Board concur in the view that the following words in rule 28, to wit:—"And at the close of the race, if they are warranted under the foregoing circumstances in deciding that such improper conduct has changed the result of the race to the prejudice of innocent parties, they shall declare all ouside bets 'off,'" are to be construed that the power of the judges thereunder to declare outside bets "off" shall be exercised when, in their belief, they are warranted by the existence of those circumstances which are indicated in the rule, and this Board is not authorized to reverse such order of the judges when made as aforesaid.

In respect to the provision in rule 28, to-wit:—"And if the owner or persons controlling the offending horse shall be a party or parties to such fraud he or they shall be punished by expulsion"—the Board concur in the view that these words in the rule make it obligatory upon the judges of the race, if they shall decide that "the owner or person or persons controlling the offending horse" be a "party or parties to such fraud," to impose the penalty of expulsion; but the party so expelled is entitled to a hearing before the Board of Appeals in respect to his guilt or innocence, and have said penalty modified or removed, as in the discretion of the Board shall be deemed proper.

The Board holds that the authority given to the judges (under rule 28) when they believe a horse is being or has been "pulled," or improperly driven, as recited in the rule, applies to the first heat as much as to the subsequent heats in the race. Yet there are sometimes circumstances under which the judges may fairly and wisely deter the application of the authority referred to, unless the race shall by them be deemed to be placed in jeopardy by such delay; and we are of the opinion that a further trial of at least one heat might safely and wisely have been allowed to the driver of Hopeful.

Finally—It is the decision of the Board, in view of the evidence presented and of the grounds taken by the parties, that the rulings and decision of the judges of said race, and the action of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association in the premises, so far as relates to Messrs. Chase and Jarvis, be and they are sustained.

[The testimony of witnesses and the facts presented by the official record of the Association, having been published during the investigation, are omitted here.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1873.

At four o'clock this afternoon a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, drawing a baggage car and three coaches filled with passengers, started from the depot in apparently good condition, but when opposite the round house, about 500 yards from the depot, and between two freight trains, the boiler of the passenger engine exploded with terrible force, instantly killing Daniel Cooper, the engineer, and throwing David Loughry, a fireman, several hundred yards into the freight yard, injuring him but slightly.

William Watson, the engineer of the yard engine, attached to the freight train, and Fletcher Bates, a fireman, were considerably injured. The engine was blown to atoms, some heavy pieces being hurled some 500 yards distant.

Two freight cars were demolished, but, strange to say, the conductor and baggage master, who were seated in the baggage car, were not injured.

The cause of the explosion is unknown.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14, 1873.

Print cloths steady with a firmer tone, especially for lower grades. Sales of the past week, 126,000 pieces, 64 square, including 24,000 extra on hand, at 6c. cash; 25,000 fair standards, January to April, 6c., 30 days; 50,000 extra January to April, 6⅛c., 30 days.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 13, 1873.

Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; operations limited owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipment; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard, 12 a 13 reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch standard, 14¼ a 15 reals. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 69,000 boxes and 2,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 900 boxes and 275 hhds.; exported during the week, 29,000 boxes and 75 hhds., including 10,000 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon in fair demand at $24 a $25 per cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $44 a $46 per quintal; Goshen, $48 a $50. Flour firm at $24 25 a $25. Hams—American sugar cured firm at $30 per quintal. Lard firm; in kegs, $25 per quintal; in tins, $26 a $27. Potatoes firm. Tallow firm at $20 per quintal. Wax—Yellow firm; white dull at $19 a $22 per arrobe. Honey quiet at 6 reals per gallon. Onions in fair demand. Coal oil firm at 6½ a 7 reals per gallon. Empty hogsheads active at $5 50 a $5 75. Lumber—White pine dull at $40 a $45 per M; pitch pine in fair demand at $45 a $51. Shooks in fair demand at 20 reals for box, 35 a 36 for sugar hogsheads. Naval stores in fair demand. Turpentine, 16c. per lb. Tar, $14 50 per bbl. Rosin, $8 50 per bbl. Hoops quiet. Freights quiet; loading at Havana for the United States, per box of sugar, 50c. a 75c.; per hhd. of sugar, $3 50 a $4; per hhd. of molasses, $3 a $3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 47s. 6d. a 57s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast to the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $4 50 a $5; per hhd. of molasses, $3 50 a $3 75; to Falmouth and orders, 55s, a 65s. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 76 a 80 premium; short sight, 83 a 85 premium; short sight, gold, 98 a 100 premium. On London, 110 a 114 premium. On Paris, 85 a 90 premium.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Russia	Dec. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Dec. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway
America	Dec. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Castalia	Dec. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Thuringia	Dec. 18	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Mosel	Dec. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Spain	Dec. 20	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Hecla	Dec. 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Adriatic	Dec. 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Dec. 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	Dec. 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Idaho	Dec. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Java	Dec. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Trinacria	Dec. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hohenzollern	Dec. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Pommerania	Dec. 25	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of New York	Dec. 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Italy	Dec. 27	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Baltic	Dec. 27	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Parthia	Dec. 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Georgia	Dec. 27	Glasgow	72 Broadway
California	Dec. 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Europe	Dec. 27	Havre	58 Broadway
Hermann	Dec. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 18	Gov. Island....eve	4 57
Sun sets	4 34	Sandy Hook....eve	4 12
Moon rises...morn	2 54	Hell Gate......eve	6 42

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 14, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Steamship Adriatic (Br), Perry, Liverpool Dec 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse and passengers to J Hyde Sparks.

Steamship Mississippi, Quick, New Orleans Dec 6, with mdse and passengers to F Baker. Dec 12, off Hatteras, passed a US steamer with a monitor in tow, bound south.

Steamship George Cromwell, Crawford, New Orleans Dec 6 and Southwest Pass 7th, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Had strong easterly gales first part of passage; latter part strong northerly gales; Dec 9, 1:30 PM, exchanged signals with a United States steamship, standing northward.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec 11, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Dec 11, with mdse and passengers to J W Quintard & Co. Dec 12, 8 PM, Hatteras light NW 15 miles, passed a steamship having a monitor in tow.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to J C Kenyon.

Steamship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Christofor Columbus (Ger), Doebler, Hamburg 71 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mary M Williams (of Nassau, NP), Hanna, Malaga Oct 16 and Gibraltar 26th, with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co; vessel to James Henry. Made a southern passage, and had very light trades, with a heavy sea, to lat 30, lon 72; thence to Hatteras fresh easterly gales; Nov 30, lat 22 30, lon 59 45, spoke schr Francis Bailey, hence for St Vincent; Dec 3, lat 24 20, lon 66 40, saw a vessel bearing SSW, with but one mast standing, and, supposing assistance might be required, ran down to her; discovered it to be a schr, waterlogged and abandoned, of about 100 tons burden; the mainmast and jibboom were standing; was painted an olive green, with yellow stripe and elliptic stern; no name on it; a square piece of canvas was tied about half way up the mainmast, as if for a signal of distress; she had evidently been but a short time in that condition; a heavy sea was breaking all over her.

Brig Camilla (Aus), Sovich, Tralee 23 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Dec 10, lat 34 31, lon 71 35, exchanged signals with a British bark steering NE, showing letters LBCJ.

Brig A M Roberts (of Boston), Jenkins, Brunswick, Ga, 17 days, with railway ties to Eppinger, Russell & Co; vessel to S C Loud & Co.

Schr Annie Freeman (of Boothbay), Boynton, Nassau 9 days, with mdse to B J Wenberg.

Schr J B Smith, Tyler, Georgetown, SC, 5 days, with naval stores to Zophar Mills; vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr Lamartine, Allen, Richmond, Va.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Richmond, Va.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Downing, Alexandria, Va.
Schr Denie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr S J Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr Alathea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr Julius Webb, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr Three Brothers, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr Hattie Lou, Sherer, Virginia.
Schr Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr M G Leonard, Gurgens, Virginia.
Schr Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.
Schr C P Stickney, Matthews, Georgetown, DC, for Bridgeport.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr A B Baxter (Br), Baxter, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, 20 days, with potatoes to Wm E Duryea.
Schr Orion, Osborne, Hancock for New York, with staves to Weatherspoon Bros.
Schr Mabel Hall, Hoyt, Rockland for New York, with lime to master.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Gloucester for Philadelphia, with fish.
Schr S S Buckingham, Pease, Hartford for New York.
Schr A G Hazard, Brewster, Norwich for New York.
Schr Elwood Brewster, Jones, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr Anna E Stevens, Payne, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr C S Grove, Weaver, Stonington for Alexandria, Va.
Schr Joseph Baymore, Burge, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr L Q C Wishart, Mason, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Belle Bartlett, Bartlett, Provincetown for New York.
Schr Undine, Waterbury, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Vulcan, Hodgdon, New Haven for New York.
Schr R H Daley, Oliver, Norwich for New York.
Schr Mariner, Rich, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Mathew Vassar, Jr, Kelley, New Bedford for New York.
Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Santee, Providence for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr John A Lewis, Hopkins, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Jeddie, Turner, New York for Somerset.
Schr Sammy Ford, Allen, New York for Lubec.
Schr Convoy, French, New York for Boston.
Schr Hastings, Chase, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Piscataqua, Bartlett, New York for Boston.
Schr Zebec, Shropshire, Trenton for New Haven.
Schr Chas S Rogers, Mayo, New York for Rockport.
Schr James Hoffman, Shropshire, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Adriana, Bailey, New York for Boston.
Schr Hiram S Tuthill, Tuthill, New York for Stamford.
Schr Lottie K Friend, Collins, Philadelphia for Salem.
Schr Bing Dove, Swain, Hoboken for Calais.
Schr S A Gurney, Gurney, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr Kate & Lovell, Cousins, Baltimore for Fall River.
Schr Kate C Rankin, Hall, New York for Boston.
Schr Corning, New York for Boston.
Schr New Zealand, Haskell, New York for Boston.
Schr Victoria, Moon, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr S S Levering, Corson, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr Louisa Francis, Winchester, New York for New Bedford.

BELOW.

Brig Egerateia (Br), Means, from Malaga Oct 21.

SAILED.

Barks Mattea (Aus), for Alloa; E A Kennedy (Br), Havre; Helios (Nor), London; brig Mattano, Liverpool. Sailed from Quarantine at 2 PM, steamships Republic, and Manhattan, for Liverpool.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG KALERVO (Rus), Olin, from Baltimore for Queenstown, which sprung aleak when ten days out and put back to Norfolk Dec 11, passed Fortress Monroe 14th on her return to Baltimore for repairs.

BRIG MAURICE, Bartlett, from Cadiz for Bucksport, Me, which put into Gibraltar Oct 9 in distress, resumed her voyage Nov 21, having repaired.

SCHR P C COPELAND (Br), from Brandon for Boston, was totally wrecked on Country Harbor Ledge, NS, Dec 2. Crew saved.

SCHR E B PHILLIPS, of Provincetown, owned by the Union Wharf Co, ran ashore night of 9th inst, on Peaked Hill Bars, and has broken up and drifted ashore in pieces. No insurance.

Miscellaneous.

SCHR FASHION, 87 tons, formerly of Stonybrook, has been sold to Capt Henry Rowland, of Setauket, on private terms.

LAUNCHED—At Ellsworth, 5th inst, from the yard of H M & B Hall, a fine schooner, called the City of Chelsea, of 204 tons burthen. She was built by John Suminsby, and is constructed of the best materials, thoroughly fastened, and exhibits throughout superior workmanship. The owners are the Messrs Hall. Her master is to be Capt Samuel A Goodwin, and she will be employed in foreign business.

At Calais Dec 4, from the yard of Messrs Short Bros, a 3-masted schr named Almaretta. She is owned by A Murchie & Sons, of Calais, and Capt A Merrill (who is to command her), and others. Her tonnage capacity will be about 700.

At do recently, from the yard of Messrs Nickerson & Rideout, a 3-masted schr, named Emma Crosby, of the following dimensions:—Keel, 111 feet; beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 9½ feet; tonnage by old measurement about 300. Mr Daniel Downing was master builder, and she is to be commanded by Capt John Crosby, of Eastport, who is part owner. She is also owned in part by G D King & Sons, H F Eaton, Nickerson & Rideout, Calais; John Boynton, New York; C H Hayden, Eastport, and others.

LEGHORN, Nov 26—The ship Ada E Oulton (Br), arrived here yesterday from the Varignano lazaretto (Spezzia). As already reported in arrivals of Oct 1, this vessel was from New Orleans with a cargo of tobacco, and having had some cases of yellow fever during the voyage, was placed in Quarantine. She has since performed at Varignano thd assigned quarantine, and has discharged part of her cargo there. To-morrow she will be admitted to free pratique, all on board being well.

Notice to Mariners.

RED SEA—SUEZ BAY—CHANGE IN POSITION OF KADD-EL-MARAKEB LIGHT VESSEL.

The Egyptian government has given notice that on the 31st of Dec, 1873, the buoy now marking the Newport Rock will be removed, and the vessel now off Kadd-el-Marakeb will be moored off the Newport Rock. Vessels must pass to the westward of the light vessel.

INDIA—WEST COAST—ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIGHT AT RAJAPUR RIVER.

The Collector of Salt Revenue, Poona, has given notice that from the 10th of Sept, 1873, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse on Keeva Hill, near the south of Rajapur River.

The light is fixed white, elevated 75 feet above the level of high water, and visible 9 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the sixth order.

The tower is 21 feet high.

Position—Lat 16 36 10 N, lon 73 18 30 E.

This light is not exhibited during the SW monsoon or between the 11th of June and 9th of Sept, inclusive.

CHINA—EAST COAST—YANG-TSE-KIANG—ALTERATION IN WUSUNG LIGHT.

The Engineer's office at Shanghai has given notice that from Oct 1, 1873, the following alteration would be made in Wusung light, entrance of Wusung River:—

The red light, extending from SW by W round by S to the river bank, is discontinued, and instead thereof a green light is exhibited between SW by W and S by W, and a white light from S by W to the river bank.

The sector of white light marking the channel of the Wusung River, as also the red light as seen to S of the channel, remain as heretofore.

The tower is painted black.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2 deg westerly in 1873.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation.
R H WYMAN, Commodore USN, Hydrographer.
U S Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, Nov 28, 1873.

Whalemen.

Sailed from San Francisco Dec 6, ship Jireh Perry, Owen, to cruise; bark Helen Mar, Koon, do.

Spoken.

Ship Knight Commander (Br), Strap, from San Francisco for Queenstown, Nov 29, lat 1 [illegible] N, lon 117 30 W.

Ship Wild Ranger (reported American), Nov 18, lat 10 N, lon 31 W.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Burning Ship Preston—Movements of Vessels from and for American and Other Ports.

LONDON, Dec 14, 1873.

The ship Preston (Br), from New Orleans, before reported burning at Havre 13th inst, took fire while discharging her cargo of cotton. She is now full of water.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool Dec 13, ship Empire, Leckie, from Iquique; also the "Antenor," from San Francisco.

Arrived at Falmouth Dec 13, "Sea Spray," from New York.

Arrived in Kingroad Dec 13, bark Volturno (Ital), Savarese, from New York for Bristol.

Arrived at Queenstown Dec 14, 10 PM, steamship Nevada (Br), Forsyth, from New York for Liverpool.

Arrived at Pillau Dec 10, bark Hedwig (Ger), Voss, from New York.

Arrived in the Dardanelles, bark Giovanni (Aus), De Luyk, from New York for Odessa.

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool Dec 13, ships Gold Hunter, Freeman, for Pensacola (not 11th); Helen Morris, Chase, for do; bark Sir Robert Peel (Nor), Jacobsen, for New Orleans; also the Emanuel, for Galveston.

Foreign Ports.

GRAVESEND, Dec 1—Sailed, Plymouth Rock, Butman (from London), New York.

GREENOCK, Nov 28—Sailed, ship Shandon (Br), McVicar, Savannah.

GIBRALTAR, Nov 19—Arrived, steamship Arno (Br), Stephenson, Port Said (and sailed 20th for Boston).

Sailed 21st, brig Maurice, Bartlett (from Cadiz), Bucksport, having repaired.

In port 25th, ship Trenton (Br), Folster, from Escombrera, arrived 21st, for New Orleans (cleared); bark Domenico (Ital), Jaccarino, from New York, arrived 20th; brig Lophema (Br), Fraser, from do, arrived 22d, for Beyrout (cleared).

HAVANA, Dec 12—Sailed, steamship Yazoo, Barrett (from New Orleans), Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, Dec 13—Sailed, steamship Excelsior (Br), Joss (from Barrow), New York.

LONDONDERRY, Dec 1—Arrived, bark Harvester (Br), Petterson, Baltimore.

NASSAU, NP, Dec 4—In port schr White Wing, Williams (from Nassau), for New York in 4 days.

SHIELDS, Nov 20—Arrived (not sailed, as reported by cable), brig Island Belle (Br), Harris, Bull River.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 11—Cleared, steamship Nellie Wise (Br), Green, New York; 12th, ship Stowell Brown (Br), for New Orleans.

WATERFORD, Nov 30—Arrived, bark Mercur (Nor), Trivold, New York.

American Ports.

ASTORIA (Oregon), Dec 2—Crossed the bar, ship Eskdale (Br), Jenkinson, for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Dec 13—Arrived, steamship Centipede, Willetts, Philadelphia.

14th—Below, bark Lillian (new), from Harrington, Me.

BALTIMORE, Dec 13—Arrived, schrs A C Lyon, Lyon, New York; John K Shaw, Cox, do; Clara, Lippincott, do.

Cleared—Schrs Jennie E Simmons, Young, Boston; J D Williams, Pierce, Providence; W R Drury, Thompson, Portland; Lemuel Hall, Tripp, do.

14th—Arrived, steamship Berlin (Ger), Putscher, Bremen via Southampton.

CHARLESTON, Dec 11—Arrived, bark Boscq (Fr), Pasquier, Demerara.

Cleared—Bark J Steele, Leighton, Liverpool.

Sailed—Brig Elena (Sp), Maristany, Barcelona.

14th—Arrived, steamship Flag, Foster, Boston; ship James Duncan, Liverpool.

Off the port—Ship New Wabeno (Br), Mathias, from Tybee.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 14—Passed up, bark Ueland (Nor), Tallaksen, from Cardiff for Norfolk; brig Kalervo (Rus), Olin, from Norfolk for Baltimore (returning for repairs).

GREENPORT, LI, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs D B Beckford, Harris, New Haven (and sailed 11th for Baltimore); 12th, Thos S Rogers, Harris, New York.

LEWES, Del, Dec 14—Steamship Ohio, Morrison, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, went to sea at 11 AM on Saturday.

MARBLEHEAD, Dec 12—Arrived, schr Abbie Pitman, Sanborn, Georgetown, DC, for Salem.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 10—Arrived, steamship Arbitrator (Br), Wallace, Liverpool; ships Crusader (Br), Jenkins, do; Alabama (Br), Seely, do; barks Cordelia (Br), Atkins, Leith; Vesta (Nor), Grunde, Antwerp; Timeoto (Sp), Alceno, Matanzas; brig Margaret, Blakeny, Havana; schr Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, do. Below, ship Glendower, De Gruchy, from London.

Cleared—Ships Lancaster, Bartlett, Liverpool; Wyoming, Baker, Havre; barks Bremen (Ger), Hillmers, Bremen; Abbie N Franklin, Holbrook, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 10—Arrived, ships Peacemaker, Clasion, Liverpool; Matterhorn, Arey, Havre; bark Livingstone (Nor), Browitz, do; brig Faraon (Sp), Boroton, Havana.

Sailed—Ship Nunquam Dormio; bark J F McLellan.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Dec 10—Arrived, ship President Thiers (Fr), Regaut, Bristol.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 12—In port, ready for sea, schrs Chas Moore, Russell, for Jacksonville; Nadab, Cheeney, for New York.

NEWPORT, Dec 12, PM—In port, schrs Lucy B Ives, Vansant, from Philadelphia; A M Cloutman, Greenlaw, from New York; N J Miller, Pinkham, Boothbay for do; Allen H Brown, Chase, Wood's Hole for do; Christie Campbell, Mitchell, Gloucester for do; Jas English, Barker, Somerset for do; Samuel L Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton for do; Wm D Mangam, Chase, New York for New Bedford; James A Brown, Collins, for Havana; Donna Anna, Whaley, for Cuba; Oregon, Wilson, New York for Providence; Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Jamestown for New York.

13th, 8 AM—No arrivals.

NEW LONDON, Dec 13—Arrived, schrs Hattie Perry, New York for New Bedford; James M Bayles, Hoboken for Providence.

Sailed—Schrs Wm B Darling, New York.

PORTLAND, Dec 12—Arrived, schrs Kate Foster, Harraden, Jacksonville; Thomas Fish, Young, Savannah for Bath.

Cleared—Brigs Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Cardenas; Ernestine, Knight, Havana.

13th—Arrived, schr Sinaloa, New York for Machias.

Cleared—Steamship Austrian (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool.

RICHMOND, Dec 12—Arrived, schr Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Newburg.

Sailed—Schr C H Eaton, Shackford, Norfolk, to load for West Indies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—Arrived, ships New Lampedo (Br), Spurr, Rio Janeiro; Sapphire, Bursley, Hong Kong; Mary Blundell (Br), Nelson, Newcastle, NSW; barks Ida F Taylor, Burton, Buenos Ayres; Toftcombs (Br), Australia (and sailed for Portland, O).

Cleared—Ships Golden Fleece, Horton, Liverpool; Chas Luling (Ger), Wecke, Queenstown; Whittier, Swap, Burrard Inlet; Fleur de Lis (Br), Rees, Portland, O; Neptune, Spencer, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ships Panther, Baich, Nanaimo; Altcar (Br), Harvey, Liverpool; bark Admiral Fitzroy (Br), France, Cork.

SAVANNAH, Dec 14—Arrived, ship Robert Dixon, Smartwick, Damariscotta; bark Oneata (Br), Carter, Leith; schrs Thos Vangilder, Philadelphia; W G R Mowry, Georgetown.

SALEM, Dec 12—Arrived, schrs Challenge, Hart, and C S Dyer, Foster, Port Johnson; Wm E Barnes, Gott, Elizabethport; Louie F Smith, Brown, Weehawken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States for desertion, &c.; legal everywhere; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 A. M.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States; legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State. FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ANOTHER LITTLE EMMA JOB.

A Detroit Capitalist "Salted" for Nearly a Quarter of a Million—The Eureka Swindle Exposed.

Ebon B. Ward is a great steamboat owner, capitalist and manufacturer of Detroit, owner of the Wyandotte Rolling Mills, a friend of Senator Zach Chandler, and usually has been credited with great shrewdness. How he has been overreached is thus told by the *Free Press* of Friday:—

His story, as stated in his complaints before the Police Justice of Detroit, sets forth that in 1872 he was approached by John M. Whitney, of Salt Lake, and Joel Lawrence, of Chicago, on the subject of purchasing stock in the Eureka silver mine, located in Utah. Ward looked enviously at the rich specimens placed before him, and finally declared that if he was sure the mine was all right he might take stock. Whitney and Lawrence wanted him to be sure that it was all right—in fact, they were adverse to his taking a dollar of stock until he had perfectly satisfied himself on that point. They did not press him stronger, but held the bait ready for him and were content to wait. Ward sent an "expert" to Utah with instructions to examine the mine and satisfy himself that it was as represented.

During the agent's absence the two men disposed of considerable stock to residents of Detroit. Several small capitalists had silver mine on the brain, and, hearing that Ward was going in heavily, they went for the stock like rats for a grain bin. It is said that about $50,000 cash was paid over to Whitney and Lawrence by Detroiters, besides what was obtained from Ward. When Ward's agent came back he told such a tale of richness that the Captain could hardly take it all in at once. The mine just glistened with silver, and all that was needed was capital to mine it and send it away to be coined. The agent brought back a number of specimens to back up his assertions, and when these were emptied out Ward could doubt no longer. Whitney and Lawrence called around after a day or two, and there was no delay in closing a bargain for stock. The complaint avers that Ward agreed to and did take $200,000 worth of stock, giving in return the following property:—

Three promissory notes, each of the value of $10,000, payable in one year from October 7, 1872, with interest at eight per cent.

The deed of a tract of land in Oakland county, described as the southwest quarter of section 33 north, of range 11 east, containing 160 79-100 acres and valued at $16,000.

Twelve hundred shares of Silver Islet (Lake Superior) mining stock, valued at $60,000.

Thirteen hundred shares of the stock of Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, worth $65,000.

Lots 101, 102 and 103, section 8 of the Governor and Judges' plan of the city of Detroit (the old Mansion House property on the corner of Griswold and Atwater streets), valued at $35,000.

Whitney and Lawrence had obtained what they came for, and soon after the bargain was consummated they left for parts unknown. It was not long before Ward smelled a rat. The silver ore remained in the ground and the mine was not being worked, as far as he could ascertain. He waited awhile, and when his letters of inquiry were sent back, and he could not learn the whereabouts of the men who had "stocked" him, he sent another "expert" to Utah to see what the matter was and to make a new inspection. About this time Lawrence came back here and made a glowing report of what the mine was doing, stating that 30 tons of ore were awaiting shipment and more ore was being got out every day. Ward did not give any intimation that he had despatched a second agent, and his man arrived at the mine, made an inspection for himself and soon found that the whole thing wasn't worth the powder to blow it up. The first agent had been badly duped by men who knew how much depended on his making a favorable report, but they were not prepared for the second visit, and the real state of affairs came to light.

When the agent returned Lawrence was not to be found, and on the 6th inst. Ward filed his complaints here and obtained warrants for the arrest of both. It was ascertained that Lawrence was in New York and Whitney in Salt Lake City. Detective Stadler was sent East and Sergeant Britton West, and, as the telegraph has already stated, both have secured their men. The prisoners will be arraigned here, and when the whole case is laid bare it is expected that something rich in everything besides silver will be unearthed. Lawrence and Whitney are said to be worth $40,000 each, and they will no doubt make the liveliest kind of a fight. The other Detroit stockholders are, it is stated, also prepared to make complaints against them.

A BOND FORGER CONVICTED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

Loring G. White, alias William Ellis, of Weymouth, Mass., who was arrested in New York last February and brought here on a requisition to be tried for forgery, was to-day found guilty of issuing and passing forged Union Pacific Railroad income bonds to the amount of $15,000 on the bank of J. V. Painter, of this city. White also passed a number of these forged bonds in New York and other Eastern cities.

FOR SALE.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN BROOKLYN, doing a splendid cash business, for sale very low; rent of whole house $1,000.
D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street, New York.

A LADY, WISHING TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, would dispose of her Furniture and Good Will at a great sacrifice. Call, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at No. 9 East Fourth street.

A DOWNTOWN CARTING BUSINESS—FOR SALE cheap; rare chance. Also Grocery Stores; Milk Depots; Stationery, Variety, and Fancy Goods Stores. Great bargains. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOM—FOR SALE CHEAP; terms easy; best location down town for doing a genteel day business. Also downtown Restaurants. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—LOW PRICE; ALSO first class Cigar Stand; corner Liquor stores; Oyster and Lager Beer Saloons; Billiard Saloons; splendid restaurants. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PLUMBER'S AND GAS FITTING SHOP—FOR sale; low price. Also Bakeries, Confectioneries, Oyster Saloons, Private Supper Rooms, Hat Stores, Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE (aright); a long lease for the whole house, which leaves the store at a very low rent. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, 50 New Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, STATIONERY BUSINESS, FULTON street, Brooklyn; sacrifice; half its value; best reasons for selling; also, Grocery Stores and Liquor Stores, Oyster Saloon. MALONE, HIGGINS & CO., Store Agency, 121 Nassau street.

A GROCERY AND TEA STORE FOR SALE—Located leading business thoroughfare; splendid cash trade; extraordinary chance to a live man. Particulars at 25 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

DRUG STORE.—A SMALL CORNER DRUG STORE, in a good thoroughfare, for sale cheap: a capital chance for a doctor or druggist, with knowledge of prescribing, to make money. Apply to G. H. WHEELER, 112 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—A LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY Liquor Store for half price, west side, in a good location; six years' lease; cheap rent; free of all debt. Apply at P. GAFFNEY'S office, 287½ Bowery.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST WHOLESALE AND retail Rectifying and Family Liquor Establishments in the city of New York. It will be sold on easy and reasonable terms, as the owner is about retiring from business. For information inquire of THOMAS LYNCH & CO., No. 66 Thompson street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, GOOD OFFICE FURniture, consisting of Desks, Railing, Partitions, Matting, Chairs, Safe, &c. Call immediately at 24 Murray street, room 12.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY, NOW DOING A TRADE of over $1,100 weekly; a cash purchaser wanted; about $4,000 required. Call on or address JOHN GLEASON, No. 420 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—THE LIQUOR STORE NORTHEAST corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street; good will and long lease. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IN CONSEQUENCE of continued sickness, the old established Liquor Store 82 Cedar street, between Broadway and Nassau street. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO ANNUAL TICKETS FOR the Cumulative Health Lift; can be used at any of the company's offices. Address N. R. M., Herald office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT stock; rare opportunity; only store in the block; reason for selling, owner has taken corner store. Apply at 216 East Thirty-sixth street.

SAFES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND SAFES AT great bargains; all makes and sizes; lower prices than any competing house. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

STORE FOR SALE.—A TOY AND CANDY STORE, 340 Baltic street, near Smith street, will be sold cheap.

MACHINERY.

A.—6X12, 8X16, 9X18, 10X12, 12X30, 16X28 ENGINES; Locomotive, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Steam Pumps, &c., second hand. Send for prices.
WILSON & ROAKE, Water and Dover streets.

WANTED—A LIGHT, QUICK WORKING DROP Press. Address, with full description and price, WOODS CUTLERY CO., 55 Chambers street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

NOTICE.—SLOOP FOR SALE CHEAP—A RARE chance—at a sacrifice on account of other business; burden, 65 gross tons; three years old. For further information apply to Captain CRONK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

100 BOATS ON HAND, WOOD AND METAL, AND built to order. 368 and 373 South street and 114th street, Harlem River. STEPHEN ROBERTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SET OF TINMAN'S TOOLS, OR TO hire a Shop in a central location, with use of tools. Address, with full description, J. A. Y., box 163 Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PANIC.—CLOTHES LEFT ON HAND CAN BE PURchased regardless of their original cost; the same made up to order, at prices to suit the present times, at MAYER'S, Artiste Tailor, corner of Amity street and South Fifth avenue.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,
FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.
ELEGANT OFFICES AND LARGE VAULTS TO RENT, IN THE ABOVE
FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE
CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.
OFFICES SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.
THE ABOVE BUILDING IS
COMPLETELY FIREPROOF,
READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
HEATED BY STEAM, AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT OF SMALL OFFICES.

Office Nos. Size.	2d story.	3d story.	4th story.	5th story.
1—19.10x23.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	—
2—16x24.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
3—14.6x25.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
4—17x26.6	1,800	1,500	—	—
5—10x18	—	—	—	—
6—20x12.6	—	—	—	—
7—19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
8—19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
9—10x12.6	500	—	—	—
10—19x10.23	1,800	1,600	1,200	—
11—14.6x24	1,500	1,250	1,000	—
12—14.6x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
13—17x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
14—10x18	500	—	—	—

VALUABLE VAULTS FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.
ALSO OFFICES FOR BANKING AND OTHER PURPOSES ON FIRST AND BASEMENT FLOORS.
INQUIRIES TO BE MADE OF
HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

ATTENTION!—ONE OF THE FINEST OPPORTUNITIES offered to furniture dealers and others.—A Building to lease, on Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue; lot 25x205; rear entrance on Thirteenth street; will be leased on very moderate terms.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and Seventeenth st.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO RENT—ON TWENTY-THIRD street, a few doors from Booth's Theatre, for business purposes if so wanted (except restaurant); unfurnished; lease of one, two or three years would be given.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

AT LOW, LOW, LOW RENTS—NEAR BROADWAY and Grand Central and Southern hotels, the four story Houses 25 and 27 Amity street, next door to Southern Hotel, all modern improvements, $100 per month; three story Houses 239 and 241 Wooster street, near Washington square, $60 per month; also at low rent, Nos. 2 and 4 Roslyn place, connected; the house is elegantly frescoed and in complete order. Apply at 27 Amity street, 10 to 12 mornings.

BROOME STREET, CORNER OF GREENE.—TO LET, First Floor and Basement, 50x100, in this highly desirable building; basement 13 feet high, well lighted and dry; terms easy to a responsible tenant. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, 309 Canal street.

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, STORES and Lofts for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Engineer, on premises, 175 Hester street, or to ISAAC SCHREIBER, 246 East Fourth street.

TO LET—77 GREENWICH AVENUE, A STORE FITted up in black walnut and ash, and now occupied for the cigar business; two rooms behind the store; rent for the floor and fixtures, $50.

TO LET CHEAP—A STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH Fixtures, suitable for a confectionery; established 20 years. No. 131 avenue C. Apply to MANSUY DODIN, 153 avenue B, or to the janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—A NEW, DESIRABLE, MODERN STORE and Basement, size 25x74, west side of Eighth avenue, next door to Branch Post office; also a small Store, at $60 per month. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue.
JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO LEASE—STORES 520 AND 522 BROADWAY, with basements and sub-basements; area, 15,000 square feet; will be improved to suit tenant; rent low to responsible house. JOHN F. DOYLE, 37 Wall street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE—SITUated half a block east of Cooper Institute; would be rented to a small family for $200 a month, completely furnished; a small family only. Apply at 33 Stuyvesant street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, NEIGHBORHOOD of Brevoort House, handsomely and completely furnished, at moderate rent. Can be seen any time by applying, for one week, to DAVID RICKETTS, corner Ninth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT A MODERATE rent, three story brown stone, in most complete order. Apply at 365 Lexington avenue.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, A FEW elegantly furnished Houses near Fifth avenue. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 Sixth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, ALL MODern improvements, 17 rooms; immediate possession; well calculated for boarders.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A.—REDUCED RENTS.—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF vacant unfurnished Houses in firstrate condition, that we will rent for the winter, at nominal rates, and will lease for a further term, at greatly reduced rents, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fourth streets, and other good locations.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

A.—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, THE VERY LARGE House No. 54 West Twenty-fourth street, containing about 40 rooms, suitable for a club or large boarding house, just put in excellent repair, painted, papered, &c., with lease, to responsible parties, at $4,500 per year; also three smaller Houses on West Twenty-second street.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS, ON PARLOR FLOOR, TO let, to gentlemen only. Apply between 12 and 2 and 5 and 8 P. M., at 318 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON SECOND floor, to let in private house 215 East Thirty-first street, with hot and cold water, privilege of bath, fire and gas, with or without Board; terms moderate.

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let, for light housekeeping, at 91 Macdougal street, corner Bleecker.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN superior Apartments on second and third floors; grate fires, bath and gas; location central; convenient for business, 145 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY front Room; also other Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. 48 University place.

FURNISHED FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, GAS and bath on same floor, 141 Fourth avenue, with every convenience for housekeeping.

FURNISHED SNUG HALL ROOM, WITH HOT AIR, first floor, $3 50 weekly; central, quiet house. 106 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union Square Hotel.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR single gentlemen: also Rooms, en suite, suitable for light housekeeping; all modern improvements; location unexceptionable; Astor block, junction of Broadway and Forty-third street, No. 622 Seventh avenue.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDSOMELY FURnished Second Floor, complete for housekeeping, to adults only. 102 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A SMALL PRIvate family. 36 West Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, House, 10 rooms; good location; immediate possession; reasonable rent. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue and 1,497 Broadway.

TO LET—AT 650 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN, A Second Floor through, handsomely furnished, for light housekeeping, $10 per week; also another Suit of Rooms, for $6 per week; none but persons perfectly respectable need apply; neighborhood first class.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, in house No. 34 East Tenth street. Apply on the premises, or to W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway (Astor place).

TO RENT—AT 254 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, near Eighth avenue, a pleasant front Room, furnished, second floor, for lodgers or housekeeping; quiet and in all respects desirable.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY street, two blocks from the new Post office.—Rooms to let, furnished; terms from $2 to $3 per week. Inquire on second floor.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Macdougal.—Neatly furnished Room to let, with Breakfast if desired; modern improvements and desirable location.

5TH AVENUE, BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND Twelfth streets.—Desirable Suit of three or four apartments (rooms all light), with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house 45 Fifth avenue.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, without board, third floor front and back Parlors and Bedroom.

14 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR THE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Handsome Rooms on the first floor to let to gentlemen only, without board.

32 GREAT JONES STREET.—VERY PLEASANT newly furnished large and single Rooms for gentlemen; one of the most desirable locations in the city for winter; terms moderate.

85 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, nicely furnished front Room; Southern exposure, hot and cold water; $7; Hall Room, water and gas, $3; use of bath and parlor.

121 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—SEVERAL furnished Rooms, with ample closets; good location for ladies or gentlemen; with or without Board.

200 WEST FOURTH STREET.—A FURNISHED Room to let, with Board; terms $5 per week.

409 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED, one large Room, with gas, closets and water; rent $5 50 per week; also one small Room, $3 per week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—SECOND FLOOR, REAR HOUSE, THREE rooms, 89 West Eleventh street, $10; Second Floor, three rooms, rear house, 350 West Seventeenth street, to let. BURNHAM'S, 609 Hudson street.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH GAS AND closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at a moderate price. 48 Fourth avenue, opposite Bible House.

A NICE UNFURNISHED THIRD FLOOR TO LET—Separately or together, in private house 215 East Thirty-first street; hot and cold water; privilege of bath; terms moderate; Board if required.

AT 55 EAST TWENTIETH STREET—TWO CORNER Rooms, unfurnished, third floor; sunny exposure; suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; immediate possession; rent low.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH closet, gas, grate, water, &c. Apply any day, from 4 to 6 P. M., at 1,212 Broadway, room 6.

FIRST CLASS FLATS TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at moderate rents; halls heated; elevator, janitor, and every convenience. Inquire on the premises, 339 to 347 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, FIRST FLAT AND BASEment and one Second Flat of new brown stone dwellings, Nos. 312 to 326 East Seventy ninth street. Janitor on premises.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—SOME VERY desirable second floor Rooms, in suits. Also, a handsome extension Room, and single Rooms for gentlemen. 26 East Twenty-third street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

2 PLEASANT, SUNNY, WELL FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, with Board, separate or together, suitable for lady and gentleman. Windsor Hotel Block, 29 East Forty-sixth street, corner Madison avenue.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A suit of handsomely furnished Apartments on second floor, with or without private table.

2 LARGE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, 114 East Nineteenth street. Everything first class; references exchanged.

2 SECOND STORY EXTRA SIZED FRONT ROOMS—To party of gentlemen or families, with Board. 18 East Forty-first street, between Fifth and Madison avs.

2D FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, EN SUITE OR separately, private table or board; also third floor, sunny front hall Room. 33 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue.

3D STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH GOOD BOARD, to gentleman and wife or three gentlemen; references. 156 Waverley place. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 385. Beautiful Apartments, with private table.

5TH AVENUE, 273, BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH AND Thirtieth streets.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first class Board; finest location in town.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR COMFORTABLY FURnished Rooms, with Board; house modern; location central and convenient to cars. 99 Christopher street, near Bleecker.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, for families or single persons, at 158 Bleecker street. Bleecker street and Seventh avenue cars pass the house.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue—Handsomely furnished front rooms on second floor, with first class Board; references exchanged.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SUIT OF Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. References.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome front Rooms $14 and $17, for two persons, with Board; house heated by steam; no children; also table board, $4.

14TH STREET, NO. 37 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished front Rooms, on second floors, with every convenience, to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

15 OLIVER STREET, NEAR CHATHAM SQUARE.—A few men can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, single beds and good Board; $4 50 per week.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, Rooms, nicely furnished, on second and third floor; also Rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen; house, &c., first class.

18 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Second and third Floors, singly or en suite, with private table if preferred; elegantly furnished; table first class; references exchanged.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND 63 MADison avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; fine single Rooms.

22D STREET, 360, WEST.—LARGE ROOM AND Bedroom, on second floor, sunny exposure, together or separately; other Rooms, for families or single persons; house and table first class.

23D STREET, EAST, 114.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Room and Parlor Floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, with first class Board; references required.

24TH STREET, 210, WEST.—DESIRABLE CONNECTing Rooms on third floor, with first class Board; also large double Room, southern exposure; hall Room; location unexceptionable; terms moderate; reference.

28TH STREET, 105 WEST.—A DESIRABLE SECOND Floor to let, with Board; suitable for a family; private table if desired; terms reasonable to responsible parties; reference.

28TH STREET, 53 WEST, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Sixth avenue.—Handsomely furnished front and sunny Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first class Board; private table if desired.

29 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also for single gentlemen; terms moderate.

33 AND 35 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO newly and elegantly furnished houses, kept by an English lady; Suits of Rooms; families and gentlemen; table first class; private if required; reference.

36 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Second Floor to let; large, airy rooms, with good Board, to families or gentlemen; private table if desired.

36 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ONE HANDsomely furnished sunny Parlor and Bedroom connecting; liberal table and the comforts of a refined home; references exchanged.

36 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, ONE DOOR from Madison avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at moderate prices; references.

39 WEST TWENTY SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Second Floor (three large rooms), together or separately, brown stone, near Madison Park; table excellent. Terms moderate.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, a large Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; Rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished fourth floor square Room and third floor hall Room (sunny exposure) to let, with first class Board; terms reasonable; a few table boarders taken; references.

46TH STREET, WEST, 207.—TWO LARGE ROOMS on second and one on third, just vacated, to let, together or separate, with unexceptionable table, at reduced price for the season.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with alcoves, hot and cold water, with first class Board, for families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Call for two days.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A WELL furnished front Room on second floor, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; moderate price; references exchanged.

70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—SECOND and Third Floosr, small connecting and two large Rooms, handsomely furnished and sunny; house extra width; rooms unusually large; table unexceptionable.

103 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Very pleasantly located Rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with good Board, at reduced rates.

107 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for a family or two gentlemen; southern exposure.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND floor front Room, hall Room and back Parlor to let, with Board.

115 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET (FRENCH family).—Nicely furnished Room and Bedroom to let, with Board; first class table.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—A handsomely furnished Suit of four Rooms, to let, with or without Board; also Hall Rooms; references exchanged.

126 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—WELL furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with good Board; house and location first class; location desirable. Table Boarders taken.

132 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with first class Board, handsomely furnished Second floor.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—Nicely furnished front alcove Rooms and hall Room to let, with Board; terms moderate.

203 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LADY, LIVING alone, has nicely furnished Rooms to let to ladies or gentlemen and wives; Board for ladies only. Call on or address M. B.

213 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HALL Rooms to let, with or without Board.

215 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO VERY pleasant Rooms to let, with first class Board, in a small private family, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

227 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Nicely furnished double Rooms, with Board, for two or three persons, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

409 EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen only; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST FORTY-SIXTH street would accommodate a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen with a very fine suit of Rooms, handsomely furnished, with good Board, on either the second or third floors; no other boarders taken. Address C. O. E., Herald office.

EAST TWELFTH STREET, NO. 224.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with Board.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, No. 22 East Thirty-fifth street. One Suit of front Rooms and Dressing Room in English basement house, second story, to offer, with Board.

ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN Board in a private family; terms moderate; references required. 17 Newark street, Hoboken.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEWARK OR ELIZABETH, for the winter, in a strictly private family, for a young married lady, whose husband is a mercantile traveller; must be a pleasant place. Address, for one week, giving terms, &c., TRAVELLER, box 119 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

10 TILLARY STREET, BROOKLYN, NEAR FULTON street (middle number).—A nicely furnished Room to single gentleman. W. LAWSON.

HOTELS.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AVEnue.—Pleasant Rooms, for gentlemen or families, transient or permanent, with or without meals; private table if desired. House and baths open all night.

A.—MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST Twelfth street, near Broadway.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; table d'hote at 6 P. M., $1 25, including wine.

BELMONT HOTEL, 133, 135, 137 FULTON AND 28 ANN street, near Broadway.—Heated by steam; open all hours; European plan; rooms 50c. and upwards; meals at popular prices.

CALLEN HOUSE, 166 HUDSON STREET, CORNER of Laight.—Excellent Board, $6 to $7 50 per week, with single Room; single Room, without board, $2 and upwards; Lodging, 50c.; gentlemen only. Open all night.

GROVE HOUSE, 172, 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER street, six blocks west of Broadway.—First class Rooms, with excellent Board, $1 50 to $2 per day, $6 to $12 per week.

HOTEL BRANTING—MADISON AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-eighth street—Newly opened; elegantly furnished; steam elevator; hot and cold water in rooms; house heated by steam; rooms en suite or singly, at moderate rates to responsible parties; table d'hote at 6.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night, $2 50 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-SECOND street, Broadway.—Elegant Suit on first floor, Fifth avenue side; some desirable single and double on floor above; elevator erecting; moderate rate to first class parties. WM. G. TOMPKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

HUDSON RIVER.—BOARD AT AN UNSURPASSED location, thirty minutes out, five from depot; vegetables, milk, &c., on the place; terms very moderate. Address or apply to B. M., Spuyten Duyvil.

WINTER RESORTS.

HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda.
Persons desiring a mild climate for the winter and spring will find this to be a very healthy and desirable place of resort.
Board from $2 to $2 50 per day.
Steamer running regularly as advertised.
J. HARNETT, Proprietor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office; horse auction branch, 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.
Bankrupt Sale of the Furniture of the Irving Place Hotel.
The effects of Augustus Funk & Ephraim R. Steinhart, bankrupts.
Comprising Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Carpets, Drawing Room Furniture, Saloon Tables, Mirrors, Extension Tables, Reading Room Chairs, in leather; Billiard Table, Crockery and Glass Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Etageres, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY'S SALE
will commence with some 50 Brussels, ingrain and velvet Carpets, rosewood Piano, &c.
By ARCH. JOHNSTON, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
By order of JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall street

AUCTION NOTICE.
Large, extra and special sale of manufactured Furs, at Nos. 126 and 128 Duane street, on MONDAY, December 15,
600 lots Furs in every variety, including full lines of fine goods.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE EVERY DAY TO CLOSE BUSINESS of the large and extensive manufacturing
Jewelry Establishment,
611 Broadway, corner Houston street, New York, consisting of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, solid Silver and Silverplated Ware, Clocks; Fancy Goods in Russia leather, bronze, wood, &c.; the most complete and extensive stock of Coral Jewelry of every description ever exhibited.
Store Fixtures and Lease for sale.
Goods retailed at auction prices.
We will sell by request any article at any time during he sale. JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ELEGANT DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, &C.
The entire balance of stock of Mr. John Chamberlin, from his late store, No. 715 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at the Grand Central Salesroom, 656 Broadway.
Mr. H. B. HERTS takes pleasure in informing his patrons that he has received instructions from John Chamberlin, Esq., to close out his entire valuable stock as above, without any reserve whatever, on account of his having retired from the business. The stock embraces a large variety of rich Solitaire and Cluster Diamond Rings, Pins, Earrings, Brooches, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, fine 18 karat Gold Sets, fine Gold Watches, Chains, &c., all fully guaranteed.
The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and will be found worthy the inspection of connoisseurs.
HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
By D. W. IVES.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty, and 111 Cedar street.
Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods,
Yankee Notions and Millinery Goods,
on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
including Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Yankee Notions and Ladies' Trimmed Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.; also, immediately after, silverplated Ware, Cutlery, Japanese Goods and Goods for Holiday Presents.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Large sale of Clothing and clothiers' Goods, injured by smoke only at the late fire at 132 Church street, and to be sold, for account of underwriters, on
TUESDAY, December 16,
at our stores Nos. 126 and 128 Duane street.
2,000 Garments, manufactured for the best San Francisco trade by Messrs. Eltelt, Levi & Co.
Also
large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Italian Cloths, Hollands and other clothiers' Goods.
None of the above damaged by fire or water, and all to be sold without reserve.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ART.
Fine Oil Paintings.
A beautiful collection, which have lately arrived, are now on exhibition at the Art Gallery 60 Liberty street. To be sold on Thursday and Friday.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.
Important, unreserved and positive sale by public auction,
THIS DAY (MONDAY), at 10½ o'clock,
over $45,000 worth handsome, genteel and useful Household Furniture.
Decker & Brothers' 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings,
imported Paris Bronzes,
at the elegant residence,
210 West 21st st., near 7th av.
Parlors contain
magnificent Decker & Brothers' Pianoforte, handsome style Parlor Suits, in crimson brocade satin and brocatel; Turkish Easy Chairs, French plate Mirrors, inlaid and gilt Centre and Console Tables, Paris Bronze Figures and Clocks, Paintings, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c.
Library contains—Satin and Cotelaine Library Suit, Library and Secretaire Bookcases, — volumes choice Books, Library Tables, Paintings, &c.
Rosewood and walnut
Chamber Furniture, viz.:—Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, 31 fine hair and spring Mattresses, extra quality Bedding, rep and plush Bedroom Suits, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Clocks.
Dining Furniture—consisting 12 foot pillar Extension Table, one do., 10 feet, handsome Buffet, with mirror; Dining Chairs, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, large quantity Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.; also basement, kitchen and hall Furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain Carpets; variety Ornaments and useful household articles.
N. B.—Don't fail to attend this sale, as it is the largest and finest sale of the season. Furniture in excellent condition, being made to order and used but a short time. Sale this day, rain or shine. Take 7th or 8th av. cars. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

A.—Closing out sale of the entire stock of Diamonds,
Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, Turkoises, Cameos and all
precious Stones at the old established jewelry store of R. McHenry, 1,195½ Broadway.
Solid Gold Watches, gentlemen's and ladies' gold Opera Chains, ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold Lockets, set in diamonds, turkoises and emeralds.
This stock being the finest selected for quality and beauty in the city.
Sale to commence
MONDAY, December 15,
and following days, at 10 A. M., until the entire stock is sold, without reserve, at public auction.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 722 BROADWAY, will sell Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Tuesday, December 16, at 10½ o'clock, as above, being the stock of a retail storekeeper, removed for convenience of sale and to be sold to the highest bidder, valued at $20,000, embracing in part
Solitaire Diamond Studs, Rings, Brooches and Earrings; Cluster Diamond Studs, Rings, Brooches and Earrings; several small lots of loose Brilliants,
Gold Hunting Levers, Chronometers, Double Time Stem Winder and Nickel Movement Watches;
75 Gold Opera and Vest Chains;
300 ounces solid Silverware,
together with a large invoice of second hand Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Diamond Jewelry, &c., &c.
Catalogues at sale. Trade invited.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
Chickering & Son Pianofortes, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, &c.
THIS MONDAY morning,
commencing at 10½ o'clock,
at private residence, 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.
Over $3,000 worth of elegant Household Furniture, made to order; Chickering & Son Pianofortes, four rich Parlor Suits covered in satin brocatel, style la pompadour, inlaid Centre Tables, Turkish Chairs, gilt Tables, Bronzes, Etagere, Ornaments, Music Boxes, Library Suits, Bookcase, Tables, Books, Secretary Curtains, &c.; Chamber Suits in rosewood and inlaid walnut, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c.; Buffet, Chairs, Extension Tables, Lounges, China, solid and plated Ware, Tea Sets, Dinner Service, &c.; also basement and kitchen Furniture. Over 400 lots by Catalogue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over 250 Lots of elegant Household Furniture, contents of private residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising every article necessary for genteel housekeeping—viz., rosewood Pianoforte, elegant Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, lace Curtains; also dining room, basement, bedroom and kitchen Furniture; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, &c. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the first class five story private residence, 104 East 25th street, near 4th avenue.
600 yards moquet, velvet, Brussels Carpets; two magnificent 7⅓ octave grand Pianofortes, Steinway & Son's and Pierson's; elegant French inlaid walnut Grande Duchesse and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description green and gold, crimson and gold and plain crimson satin brocade; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, Etageres, brocatel and lace Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Pillows, walnut, rep and haircloth sitting room Suits; Buffet, Extension Tables, glass, china and silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. E. ROTH, Auctioneer. N. B.—Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers, city or country.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
at the elegant residence 36 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avenues,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock,
on THIS DAY (Monday)
Drawing room Furniture, Pompadour, Grand Duchess styles, covered silk brocade; Steinway Pianoforte, Etagere, velvet Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Ornaments, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, Cutlery, Glassware, Silverware; also Furniture servants' apartments. The largest and richest assortment Household Furniture offered auction this season.
AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.
DAUCHY & JOHNSON
sell this day at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed from storage for convenience of sale, consisting of satin and green rep Parlor Suits, black walnut Bedsteads, Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Blankets, Bedding, Mirrors, Silverplated Ware, Glass and Crockery, Sewing Machine, Parlor and Gas Stoves, Engravings, Paintings, Tapestry and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, one fine Sleigh Robe, Showcases, Gas Chandeliers and Brackets, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, &c.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—ON WEDNESDAY, December 17, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, one of the largest and longest sales of the season; there will be 5 or 6 Pianos, 10 or 11 French Plate Mirrors, rich rosewood and solid black walnut Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, 40 or 50 Carpets, Curtains and Cornices, together with every other kind and description of Goods from a storehouse. Details on Tuesday and Wednesday.

BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUTIONS DIRECTED and delivered to me, I will sell at public auction on Monday, December 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Bowe & Hillier's auction rooms, corner University place and Eighth street, a large lot of Chemises, Nightgowns, Baby Cloaks, Sacques, Chemisettes, &c., the contents of a ladies' and children's furnishing store.
MARVIN R. CLARK, Marshal.

BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL MORTGAGE I will sell, at public auction, on Monday, December 15, at 11 A. M., at Bowe & Hilliers' auction room, corner University place and Eighth street, two black walnut Bedsteads and Mattresses, one black walnut Parlor Suit and one Marble top Centre Table. MARVIN R. CLARK, City Marshal and Attorney For Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage I will expose for sale at public auction on Monday, December 15, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 29 Rose street, fourth floor, six Machines for manufacturing lace and silk nets.
JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Morgagee.
JOHN McDONOUGH, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M., in Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue, one Horse, Express Wagon and Harness.
C. FARLEY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion to me delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction on Monday, December 15, 1873, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at No. 55 Columbia street, one ¾ Clarence, new.
DENIS GALVIN, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THOMAS J. M'GRATH, AUCtioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Contents and Fixtures of a Grocery Store, Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Starch, Scales, Weights, Counters, Shelving, &c., &c. By order.
P. FEENEY, City Marshal.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—HENRY LOTZ, AUCTIONeer.—200 lots Doll Heads, Doll Bodies and other Holiday Goods; also invoice C. C. and white Granite Ware, Monday, December 15, at 10 o'clock.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, 10 College place.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—RICHARD FIELD, SHERiff's and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 Lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests; also a large lot of Furs, mink, sable, ermine, &c. By order M. Mehrbach, Grand street, and Julius Metzler, East Houston street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. THOS. J. McGRATH, Auctioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots gold and silver Watches, Diamonds and gold Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Earrings, Charms, &c. Also Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c. By order H. C. Lewes, Albany street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JAMES AGAR, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, at 59 New Bowery, 500 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Table Linen, Boots and Shoes. By order D. G. Ferguson, 526½ Broome street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE Sale—will sell on Wednesday, December 17, at 11 o'clock, the Household and Barroom Furniture of the Mohawk Hotel, No. 335 Spring street, corner Washington street, viz.:—The Furniture of 32 rooms, furnished in first class style; elegant marble Counter, 6-pull English Ale Pump, French plate Mirrors, Liquors, glass Cases; also Lease, 2½ years. Sale positive.
JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL'S sale.—Will sell Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 27 East Broadway, 10 chests of choice Tea, tubs of fine Butter, Spices, Pickles, Oils, bottled Liquors, Rhine Wines, Glass Cases, Counters, Sewing Machines, Household Furniture, &c. Sale positive.
DANIEL A. MURPHY, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL'S sale—Will sell Tuesday, December 16, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 27 East Broadway, the Stock of a Pocketbook and Belt Factory, consisting of a large and general assortment of Pocketbooks, ladies' Belts, Buckles, Sheepskins, Sewing Machines, Fixtures, Counters, &c. Sale positive. JOHN T. STEWART, Marshal.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicine for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL the choice breeds of Dogs, imported ratting and rabbiting Ferrets. BUTLER'S Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. BUTLER'S New Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FOSTER & MEYERS' DOG AND BIRD STORE, NO. 3 Amity street, near Broadway, have just received from the London Dog Show a fine lot of Dandie Dinmont Terriers, weighing from 3 to 5 lbs. each.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADing Gun, central fire, first class, 10 gauge; a Setter, orange red, well broke, good retriever, three years old; at 110 New Church street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT, UNRESERVED, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY (TO-MORROW), DECEMBER 16, AT STABLE, NO. 43 GREAT JONES STREET, AT 10½ O'CLOCK PROMPT,
consisting of all the fine road Stock of Joseph Mills, Esq., of the late firm of Mills, Seligman & Co., of Wall street, and
Consisting of fast Trotters, the finest on road; fine Brewster top and open Wagons, double and single Harness, by Dunscomb; one black Bear and one Sealskin Robe, lined English kersey; dress Blankets, sweat and stable Blankets; fine Portland Sleigh, Bells, Training Sulky, &c., &c.
Including the fast and well known road Mare LADY MILLS; is a fine bay, 15½ high, 7 years old last June; was bred in Kentucky and sired by Bald Chief, he by Membrino Chief, dam the Daler mare, by Eureka; bought by Dr. Herr, of Kentucky, in this city, with a record of 2:31; Lady Mills when 5 years old turned the track at Lexington in 2:43 with but few weeks' training; was the same season sent to Buffalo and entered in several purses at the annual meeting; two days before the race Mr. Mills and several personal friends saw her exercising on the track and timed her, ½ mile in 1:16, and immediately bought her from Major Thomas, paid her entrance money, drew her from the races, and shipped her home, and has used her since exclusively for private road use, and would never allow her to have a public record; she is a handsome, fine, large, well proportioned and strong built mare, with fine style and a strong, open and beautiful gait; she shows fine high breeding, and either standing or speeding is the admired of all admirers of the genuine trotting horse; has fine disposition, steady and game driver; no vices, tricks or blemishes; warranted to beat 2:40; can beat 2:35 on any good track, and warranted sound, kind and perfect; for road use she has few superiors, and for track use her fine constitution, great staying qualities and fine behavior make her invaluable.
Also a fast, black trotting Mare, sired by General Knox, 15½ high, 8 years old, safe for the most timid to drive; has record of 2:34; is one of the finest pole mares in the city, and equally good single; was formerly driven as a mate to Purity; with a few days' training is fast as ever; warranted sound and kind.
Also a fine and fast blood bay Horse, a perfect road horse in every respect; was sired by Knickerbocker, is 15½ high, 7 years old, the most elegant styled horse on road; a treasure for any gentleman to possess; is bold and fearless, and the purest, sweetest driver imaginable; he can trot in 2:45, either single or double, or no sale, and is warranted sound and kind.
Also at same time, will be sold by order of Receiver, the property of a prominent defaulter.
The fast bay trotting Horse BURGER, 15½ high, 7 years old; has record of 2:37; is as fast as ever and in fine health and condition; is a genteel, handsome and honest trotting Horse, and a pleasant agreeable roadster; warranted sound and kind; together with light trotting Wagon by Waterman, and Harness, &c.
N. B.—All this Stock will positively be sold to highest bidder, as Mr. Mills, who is at present detained in Bermuda on account of ill health, has sent positive instructions to have them sold immediately at Public Auction, irrespective of cost or value.
Stock now on exhibition at stable.
Sale positive, rain or shine.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART of WILLIAM VAN TASSELL (SUCCESSOR TO JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL), AT THE OLD STAND, 110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE. REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES WILL BE HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses and Carriages to sell, will find this house perfectly reliable, as this business will be conducted on the same straightforward principles which have governed it in the past.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.
Horses and Carriages always on hand at private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
ENTRIES CAN BE MADE BY SENDING FULL DESCRIPTIONS THROUGH THE MAILS, AND CAN BE MADE UP TO SIX O'CLOCK THE DAY PREVIOUS TO SALE.
SECOND HAND CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TAKEN ON STORAGE FOR SALE.

A.—THE AMERICAN HORSE CLIPPING MACHINE IN CONSTANT operation, AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART and New York Tattersalls, CORNER OF BROADWAY and Thirty-ninth street. PRICE FOR CLIPPING reduced lower than ever before.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
TEAM OF VERY CLOSELY MATCHED BAY HORSES, 15 hands, 7 and 8 years; kind and true in all harness; all black points; very free and stylish drivers; require no whip; all day travellers; any one can drive them; can trot in three minutes together; not afraid of locomotive; have fine, open and level gait; have been used exclusively as a gentleman's road team, and sold only for want of use, and warranted sound, without blemish.
ARCH. JOHNSTON'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE Branch, 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.
IF NOT SOLD BEFORE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, will then be sold at auction at the mart as above, without reserve.
CALL AND SEE THEM AND RIDE AFTER THEM.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON (late Johnston & Van Tassell), OFFICE AND SALESROOM, OLD STAND, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE IS REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS PREMISES 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.
The business will be conducted on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and on the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Entries of sales may be made, as usual, either at our downtown house, 37 Nassau street, or at the Mart, 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

A.—MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. MORTGAGE SALE OF CELEBRATED Trotting Stock, the property of George B. Arthur, Esq., at BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, this day (MONDAY), Dec. 15, at ELEVEN o'clock, and consisting of THE FAST AND EXTRA HANDSOME BAY trotting gelding Allan Gloster, sired by Volunteer; is half-brother to Gloster, and resembles him very much in appearance and gait; is 16½ hands high, 6 years old, and, without exception, is one of the handiest, gamest and best gaited trotters in the State; has no record, but has shown a private trial of 2:36½; in condition can beat 2:35, and is warranted sound and kind.
THE WELL KNOWN BROWN TROTTING Mare Lady Allen, sired by Ethan Allen, 15½ high, 8 years old; free, pleasant driver; has a record of 2:30½ over the Mystic track; can beat 2:40 this day and warranted sound and kind.
THE FINE YOUNG BAY TROTTING COLT Arthur Boy, sired by Membrino Patchen and bred by Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington; 15½ high, 5 years old; elegant driver; trotted when three years old in 2:53; promises great speed and warranted sound and kind.
NO TOP THREE-QUARTER SEAT SIDE BAR Road Wagon, built by Brewster of Broome street.
HARNESS, DRESS AND STABLE Blankets, Whips, Bits, &c.
STOCK NOW ON EXHIBITION.

ALLAN GLOSTER, LADY ALLEN AND ARTHUR BOY AT AUCTION this day, AT ELEVEN o'clock, AT BARKER & CHASE'S, CORNER OF BROADWAY and Thirty-ninth street. READ THE DESCRIPTIONS in this column.

A.—FOR SALE, THREE HORSES; ONE VERY handsome road or saddle Mare, heavy tail and main, very stylish, trots in 2:50, 5 years old; also one large truck or work Horse, 7 years; both warranted sound; one low priced Horse, fit for country work; a trial allowed. Apply at 136 West Fourth street, between Macdougal street and Sixth avenue.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HORSE Blankets, lap Rugs, Wolf Robes, Harness, &c., at a still further reduction, to close out our large winter stock; the most complete assortment in the city. E. BARTLETT, Importer and Manufacturer, 62 Warren street.

A.—FAMILY CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS, NEW and second hand Rockaways, Buggies, Pony Phaetons, Express and Business Wagons; cheapest place in the city at 141 West Broadway, near Canal street.

A FINE FOUR-SEAT CABRIOLET, WITH HARNESS; cost $1,100, for $475; several Carriages and Sleighs taken in exchange; sold less than half cost.
HAM'S, No. 10 East Fourth street.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF Mr. Shaw, of Staten Island; also one fine golden sorrel, out of a thoroughbred Kentucky mare and by Young Golddust, 6 years old, and kind in double and single harness; also one fine Horse, 15½ hands high, fit for a coupe or for business use; they are both warranted sound, and a reasonable time allowed. Inquire at 47 Great Jones street, near Bowery.

A CLARENCE AND LANDAU—IN PERFECT ORDER, on easy terms; 20 second hand Carriages and Sleighs at bargains. J. W. PITNEY, 460 Third avenue.

BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS, ROBES, BELLS, Chimes, Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Horse Furnishing Goods of every description, style and grade, no fancy prices, at MOSEMAN'S, 114 Chambers street.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—SIXTEEN MILES in New Jersey, near Englewood; ninety acres; timothy hay; fine stabling; horses sent for and returned.
PICKERT & CO., 23 Old slip.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, TWO HORSES, 8 and 9 years, 15 and 16 hands; fit for any work; prices $75 and $150. 128 Charles street, express office.

FOR SALE—A PONY; ALSO TWO HORSES; SOUND and kind; $50, $65, $85; also Wagon and Truck. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 7 Bayard street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY, one Road Wagon, two new Express Wagons, three Portland Sleighs, new Single Harness, rubber covered, and five nice Sleigh Robes. 141 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—SIX CHEAP HORSES; TO BE SOLD AT a sacrifice, as the owner has no further use for them. Inquire at 135 South Fifth avenue. Must be sold.

FOR SALE—ONE DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, aged 6 years; is to be sold cheap, because she is not fit to be worked over the pavements; a great chance for a farmer; cost the present owner, four months ago, $350. Inquire at 13 Essex street.

FOR SALE—A BROWN PONY, 5 YEARS OLD, 15 hands high; heavy built; weighs 11 cwt.; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 754 Washington street.

FOUR HORSES—$25 TO $100, SOUND AND KIND, suitable for any work; one can trot in three minutes; also top platform spring Wagon, cheap. 261 West Twenty-fifth street.

JUST ARRIVED THIS MORNING 25 GOOD WORK Horses from the West, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. 176 Mercer street.

SLEIGHS—FROM THE OLD PIONEER HOUSE of J. M. KIMBALL & CO.
Having made arrangements with Messrs. Joseph Keal & Co., 1,494 and 1,495 Broadway, for the sale of my celebrated Portland Sleighs, they having the exclusive sale in New York, I would say to the public that these Sleighs are the same for style and quality that has given to the old house its world wide reputation. Many of the numerous improvements in Sleighs have originated with this firm, where I have been engaged as a practical mechanic and partner for over 20 years. Our last improvement is the patent Clip Post Sleigh, the strongest light Sleigh in the world.
Call and inspect the stock at Messrs. KEAL & CO.'S.
Z. THOMPSON, SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH KIMBALL & CO., PORTLAND, ME.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES SELLING OFF CHEAP, comprising Clarences, Coupes, Rockaways and Phaetons; 100 second-hand Sleighs to make room for new stock, very reasonable. WITTY & CO., No. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

WAGONS.—CHEAP EXPRESS, GROCERY, BUSIness, Plumbers', Delivery, Concord and Platform Spring Wagons at 226 Spring street.

$300.—TEAM SORREL HORSES, 7 YEARS, 16 hands, without fault or blemish, separate if desired; must be sold as owner is sick. Inquire for CHARLEY, 236 West Thirty-first street.

$500.—A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS week.—The Trotting Horse Sorrel Jack, 15 hands, 9 years; has a record of 2:37; can beat 2:40 any day; is very honest and reliable; with a very stylish light top Wagon and Harness; good as new; city made; must be sold for cash; call quick, for it is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire of Mr. TERNEY, at Waverley stables, 147 and 151 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway. Also a light Sulkey, $50, and Skeleton Wagon, $60.

1,000 SLEIGHS, BELLS, CARRIAGES; PRICES down; one-third lower than usual; all styles Sleighs, Bells, Carriages, new and second hand, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, 638 Broadway.

1,500 STRAPS BELLS. 300 Sleighs, Sleighs, Sleighs.
The largest and finest variety in the city, and at prices to suit the times. Portlands, pony, six seat, business and Albany Cutters; Bells, Blankets, Harness. Also a fine assortment of new and second hand Carriages, Wagons, Rockaways, &c. Dealers call and examine.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS—A SUITABLE PRESENT for the holidays. CANTRELL, 239 and 241 Fourth avenue.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WE MUST HAVE MONEY to pay our obligations; solid silver Watches, from $10; Ladies' gold Watches, from $20; Seal Rings, gold Chains, &c. at S ROSE & SON'S, 67 Nassau street, room 2, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, for sale only by the patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A SPECIALTY.—SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLES, of several different manufacturers, at great sacrifice, for cash. Great American Bevel Tables, with Delaney's champion wire cushions, can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH & CO. 40 Vesey street.

A.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Billiard Tables constantly on hand, at GEO. E. PHELAN'S, No. 7 Barclay street, New York.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms, at the warehouses 78 Barrow street, near Hudson, and 38, 40 and 42 Commerce street, near Bleecker. MICHALES & SON, Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

A FULL SET, $5, $8; GUM TEETH, $10; SINGLE, $1; warranted; Extracting, with gas, 50c.; Silver Fillings, 50c. Open Sunday. 262 Sixth avenue. Call and examine specimens. Remember No. 262.

A BEAUTIFUL, SUBSTANTIAL SET OF TEETH, $5, $8 and $10. Teeth filled with silver and bone, 50c.; gold and platina, $1. All work warranted, at Dr. WHITE'S, No. 239 Sixth avenue.

DENTISTRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAPER and better than other establishments in the city. Call and see. Extracting under gas at half the usual price. Dr. WAIT & SON, Twenty-third street, corner Fourth av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF MANTELS, UNSURPASSED for beauty of design and quality of workmanship. Slate work of all kinds a specialty.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, Union square.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND WOOD Mantels, rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices, 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

13 WEST 44TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker; good city reference.

20 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days.

25½ WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a first class hotel or private family; first class reference. Call for two days.

28 RUTGERS ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron; best city references. Call for two days.

30 WEST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN as cook; best city references.

58 WEST 17TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND a situation for a respectable Protestant woman as cook; a widow, with two children; the little girl will go to the door and wait on the table; low wages. Apply for two days.

65 WEST 44TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, lately landed, one to cook and help with the washing, or would do the work of a small family together; have lived out in the old country. Call for two days.

82 BANK ST., CORNER BLEECKER.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

114 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook in a restaurant or boarding house; good reference.

139 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; is a good baker; would assist with washing; good city reference from last place.

142 WEST 19TH ST.—AS GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY cook; would do some washing or entire kitchen work; excellent reference. Call for two days, or address F., box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office.

148 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable girl as first class cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; 18 months' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

155 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable woman as good plain cook and first class laundress; first class city reference.

155 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

155 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook and to do washing and ironing; best city reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLIGHT, FRONT.—AN experienced woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Call for two days.

158 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS COOK, UNDERstands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and cake maker; best city reference.

167 WEST 19TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—AS FIRST cook; understands her business thoroughly in all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; excellent reference.

207 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as good cook; will assist in the washing or the cooking and washing of a small family; city or country; best city reference.

208 WEST 26TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first rate cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; best city reference.

210 WEST 16TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG English woman as first class cook; excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Call for two days.

216 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to take care of the lower part of a house; reference.

219 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., in rear.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook, good washer and ironer in a small family; best city reference.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook or good baker; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; city or country; has good reference from her last place.

223 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable young woman as cook; no objection to a private boarding house; good references if required.

225 WEST 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking, French and English; soup and fish, meats, pastry, cream, jellies and desserts of all kinds; willing to take entire charge of a kitchen, if required; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at last employer's.

227 EAST 21ST ST.—A SWISS GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a French or American family; can speak German, French and English. Apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., for three days.

232 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; good washer and ironer; good city reference.

306 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 12TH (LAST EMPLOYer's).—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for three days.

327 WEST 14TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK IN a boarding house; must be willing and neat; wages $15 per month; also a first rate laundress; wages $12 per month; reference required.

329 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—As first class cook; understands her business well; is a first class washer and ironer; best city reference as to character and capability.

347 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

361 EAST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good city reference.

369 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN A GENtleman's family, as good cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; good reference from her last place.

407 EAST 12TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS UP, BACK room.—As cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference; willing and obliging.

413 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron or do housework in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; good reference; city or country.

432 WEST 38TH ST., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country.

450 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERican woman as excellent cook and baker; is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference. Call for two days.

458 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

631 9TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG PROTESTant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is capable of taking any position of a servant; would prefer general housework to any in a private family; city reference.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; understands her business thoroughly; with her little girl to assist with housework and make herself generally useful; a good home preferred to high wages. Address Mrs. FITZSIMMONS, box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Chambermaids, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

48 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best reference.

110 WEST 12TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress.

142 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid or waitress or to take care of children; good city reference.

146 EAST 43D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable Scotch girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call or address.

147 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist with waiting; not long in the country; good city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference.

216 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork; would assist in washing and make herself useful; reference.

225 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to mind children, or do plain sewing and make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

232 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging.

239 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress.

239 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork, or would do the housework of a small family; best reference. Call or address.

290 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; five years' reference from last place.

305 WEST 35TH ST.—A NEW ENGLAND GIRL AS chambermaid or to take care of children; can do anything in case of need; a good home desired; references unexceptionable.

309 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; satisfactory reference; no objection to the country.

326 EAST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl not long in the country as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would help with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references.

450 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork, waiting or sewing; is willing to take care of children and do sewing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

450 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT AS chambermaid or waitress; is a good sewer; no objections to a boarding house; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

490 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or chambermaid and washing; would make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, with best references, as chambermaid, to take care of children or to do general housework. Apply to G. A. BURGGRAT, northwest corner Broadway and 45th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

5 MORRIS ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, JUST ARrived from Paris, as seamstress, dressmaker and lady's hairdresser in a first class American family. Address Mlle. MARIE REBAFFIE, French Hotel.

54 WEST 29TH ST.—AS COMPETENT DRESSmaker to go out by the day in first class families; understands all kinds of dressmaking in the latest styles.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking; no objection to the care of young children or chamberwork; good city reference.

121 EAST 53D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4th avs.—A fashionable dressmaker will make and make over walking and evening dresses and do millinery. Call on or address MILLINER.

159 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow would solicit employment by the day, in a few private families; is a superior needlewoman; understands all kinds of family sewing; unquestionable references. Call on or address Mrs. JORDAN.

215 EAST 40TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMstress by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

383 BROOME ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND Broadway, in the fancy store.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day.

430 4TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, stylish fitter and trimmer, solicits a few more engagements by the day or would take work home; evening dresses a specialty; city reference. Mrs. W.

632 6TH AV., CORNER 37TH ST., IN HAIR store.—A competent dressmaker would like a few engagements by the day; would cut and fit at ladies' residence and finish at her own; references. Call or address all the week.

710 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE A FEW more engagements, by the day or week, in private families; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will give the use of her own machine, if required; will take work home, which will be done in the neatest manner; best references. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

773 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., second floor, back.—A respectable girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

806 6TH AV.—TO FASHIONABLE LADIES.—A competent dressmaker; fits perfectly, trims in the latest Parisian and Berlin styles; is accustomed to work on theatrical costumes; will go out by the day or week or take work at her home; can be seen all the week. Call on or address H. V. B.

809 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires a few more engagements by the day or week; all kinds of fine sewing done in the neatest manner on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

1,037 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; is a good operator; understands dressmaking; will do light chamberwork, or make herself generally useful; good city reference. Call on or address.

1,151 2D AV., BETWEEN 60TH AND 61ST STS.—A first class operator; would go out by day, week or month; can cut and fit; understands dressmaking, also fine sewing; would furnish her own Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS for two days.

1,497 BROADWAY.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; best city reference.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN THE DRY goods and sewing machine business and also a skilful worker in wax flowers, is desirous of obtaining a situation; would be satisfied with a very moderate compensation. Address C. A. D., Herald office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS to work by the day or week, or would take a permanent situation; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address DRESSMAKER, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO PROCURE A SITUation—Is a competent seamstress; uses any machine; also is a neat hand sewer; would engage by the week or month and make herself useful if permanent; first class city reference. Address C. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, WHO THORoughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming in superior style for ladies and children, would make arrangements by the day or week; has the latest style out; can operate on any machine; references. Apply, for two days, at the bakery store, corner 9th st. and 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS WILLing to make herself generally useful, or would go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking; can cut, fit and operate machine; best city reference. Address M. S., box 82, 54½ West 32d st.

General Housework, &c.

1 SHERIFF ST., NEAR GRAND.—A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Call or address.

7TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS., IN THE bakery store.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

12 PROSPECT PLACE, BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST sts.—A respectable young German girl to do general housework in a small family; good reference from last employers.

13 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to do general housework in a respectable family where she can have her child with her; city or country; a home more an object than wages.

37 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A dressmaker and seamstress, wishes a few more customers by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the latest style.

42 WEST 20TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable young Protestant to do general housework in a small private family; good references.

43 VANDEWATER ST., CORNER OF PEARL ST.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; best city reference. Call Monday and Tuesday.

49 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework and washing if required; well recommended from last place.

62½ WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT, active girl to do housework for a private family in the city; excellent city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, FRONT ROOM, TOP.—A Catholic young woman to do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city references.

125 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good city reference.

137 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., room 4.—To do general housework; good home more of an object than wages. Call for two days.

148 EAST 62D ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; one who is not afraid to work.

164 WEST 32D ST.—A GIRL, AGED 14, TO DO light housework in a small family.

201 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; lived out in the old country. Call on or address.

207 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do general housework or to take care of children; best of reference.

214 WEST 54TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call or address.

220 EAST 62D ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A GIRL, 15 years old, to do light housework or mind children; city reference.

223 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

227 WEST 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer.

228 EAST 29TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; city or country reference.

230 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor, front.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; willing and obliging.

256 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good washer and ironer.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN to do general housework in a small family; good references. Mrs. RYAN.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A German girl to do general housework; would assist with chamberwork and fine washing in a small family; reference from last place.

313 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman to do general housework.

325 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; no objections to the country.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; is willing and obliging.

352 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a plain private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

404 WEST 38TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework and take care of children; will make herself generally useful.

411 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl, five months from Ireland, to do housework in a private family; a good home preferred to wages.

441 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, five months landed, 18 years of age, to do light housework in a private family; obliging, and willing to do as directed.

442 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; wages moderate; no objection to children.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

572 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., IN dry goods store.—A respectable woman to do general housework or to assist, in city or country.

574 2D AV., 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family. Call in the grocery store.

583 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family or would do chamberwork and waiting; plain cook, good washer and ironer; best city reference.

689 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,055 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL house or chamber work; city reference.

1,127 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., room 15.—A young girl to do general housework, who will make herself generally useful; is a good washer and ironer; can make first class bread and biscuit; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

1,310 1ST AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS.—A respectable German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

106 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG, INTELLECTUAL widow as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to travel or go in the country. Call on or address WIDOW, for one week.

A YOUNG LADY, REFINED AND PREPOSSESSing in personal appearance, requiring financial assistance, desires a position as housekeeper or to travel; would like to meet with an honorable gentleman of means who would be willing to render her immediate assistance. Address STRANGER, box 160 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

24 EAST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman desires gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house, or would go out by the day. Miss MARY ANN JONES.

42 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO go out the two first days of the week; understands fluting and puffing; good references.

99 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., IN GROCERY store.—A woman, 33 years old, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good plain cook, all kinds of poultry and meats; good baker of bread, biscuit, corn bread and all kinds of griddle cakes; where there is another girl; wages no object; city or country. Call for two days. No notes answered.

124 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman to do washing by the day or at her home.

127 WEST 25TH ST., REAR.—A COLORED WOman to do families' or gentlemen's washing at her residence. G. SMITH.

130 WEST 19TH ST., STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing or to go out by the day. Call for two days.

131 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT young woman to do a few gentlemen's or families' washing, by the dozen, week or month; no objection to go out two days in the week; understands ladies' and children's clothing; can do puffing and fluting in superior style. Call for two days.

133 WEST 19TH ST., BASEMENT.—AS LAUNDress in a private family, or to go out by the day; good reference.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash and do housecleaning.

136 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV., UP one stairs, front.—A respectable young woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing; fluting and ruffling a specialty.

138 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST floor.—A young woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing.

140 WEST 52D ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—A respectable woman to go out washing, ironing and housecleaning by the day; best city reference.

142 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable colored woman to do families' or gentlemen's washing.

142 WEST 52D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few families' or ladies' and gentlemen's washing; fluting neatly done; or would go out by the day; best city reference. Mrs. BAKER.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS can take a few more ladies' and gentlemen's washing; shirts a specialty.

147 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take in ladies' or gentlemen's washing.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; would go out by the day; fluting and puffing; best city reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—WANTED, BY A FIRST CLASS laundress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms; fluting, puffing and pressing; best city reference.

163 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced laundress wishes a few more ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; fluting and polishing done; best reference.

178 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A SUPERIOR laundress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home; linens, fineries and fluting done in best style; excellent city reference.

208 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day in first class families; best reference.

216 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., room 11, second floor.—Families', ladies' or gentlemen's washing done in first class manner.

217 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable woman to do gentlemen's or family washing; would go out by the day; terms moderate. Call on or address Mrs. DENING.

223 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR BACK, room 8.—A respectable young woman, a first class laundress, wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; prompt, reliable and trustworthy.

241 EAST 42D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN wishes to take in washing or go out by the day to houseclean or take care of an office; best reference. Call for two days.

245 EAST 45TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDress; best city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants washing and ironing, or go out by the day. Mrs. BROWN.

251 7TH AV.—A WOMAN TO TAKE IN WASHING at her own house, or would go out by the day; fluting neatly done.

258 WEST 41ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—An experienced laundress wishes families' or single ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; best references. Call on or address Mrs. GRIFFIN.

261 6TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable woman, an excellent washer and ironer, would like work by the day; good reference.

305 WEST 24TH ST.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing, ironing, polishing and fluting done at moderate prices.

314 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., two pairs stairs, back.—A respectable widow woman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day cleaning.

330 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; first class references.

338 WEST 36TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—AN EXcellent laundress wishes to go out by the day to do any kind of work; can flute neatly; reference. Mrs. REGAN.

339 5TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., room 10.—A respectable German widow wishes to take in washing and fluting. Inquire all week.

340 EAST 49TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl wishes to get washing, to go out by the day, or would take it in the house; best reference if required. Call for two days.

352 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as laundress; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

390 7TH AV., TWO FLIGHTS UP, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to go out by the day, washing, ironing or cleaning, or would take washing home.

409 EAST 12TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families; no objection to go out by the day.

412 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR CORNER OF 9TH AV., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman to go out washing and ironing by the day.

858 3D AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF EAST 52D st., (ring bell No. 2.—A laundress wishes washing; 75 cents a dozen. Call for two days.

1,529 BROADWAY, CORNER 48TH ST.—A FIRST class laundress wishes to take some ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; can do fluting and gentlemen's shirts beautifully; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

48 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A SWISS-FRENCH WOman to take care of children; city reference.

109 WEST 26TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or wait on a lady; no objection to the country; first class references.

136 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl as nurse and to do a little sewing; no objection to chamberwork; good reference. Call or address.

137 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., room 14.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; baby one month old. Call for two days.

149 WEST 17TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as infant's nurse or for growing children, or would wait on an invalid; is a good seamstress; can alter and repair; best city reference.

167 BLEECKER ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as competent child's nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and to do chamberwork; city reference.

178 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; first baby; best physician's reference. Call for two days.

209 WEST 23D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl to take care of children and to do light chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful.

227 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., ring third bell.—A middle aged woman as weekly or monthly nurse, or would bring up a baby from its birth; has lived with families of distinction; perfectly understands her business.

306 AV. A, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as wet nurse; baby three weeks old.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

306 WEST 41ST ST., ROOM 12.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl as child's nurse and to make herself useful; good reference.

312 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl as nurse and to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; good references from last place.

330 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse; is willing to assist with other children or do sewing; no objection to the country; can operate.

332 6TH AV.—A YOUNG PERSON, PROTESTANT German, who speaks English and French well, is thoroughly experienced and competent to take entire charge of children; first class city reference. Address J. K.

383 6TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTEStant girl as nurse or chambermaid in a private family. Call for two days at Mrs. COLTON'S.

428 CANAL ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; good references. Apply to Mrs. STARKE, Midwife.

441 WEST 32D ST.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIenced nurse; thoroughly understands the care of young children; best city and doctors' reference; no notes attended to.

447 CANAL ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AN orphan German girl aged 15 to mind a baby or make herself generally useful in an American private family.

464 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND HOUSE OF 10TH av.—A first class woman as wet nurse; best reference. Call or address.

510 3D AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse.

629 6TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A competent young woman as nurse; will take entire charge of an infant, and would bring it up on the bottle if required; no objection to the country; three years' city reference.

632 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who has lost her own baby, will take an infant to wet nurse; good references. Mrs. PRICE.

653 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or go as cook. Call for two days.

863 3D AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A young French girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; understands the care of an infant. Call for two days.

952 1ST AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A GIRL, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress; would make herself useful; city or country.

AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN GIRL DESIRES A situation in a respectable private family to take care of an invalid lady or look after children; can do plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful in return for a good home and small wages; reference from late employers. Address S. T., Herald Uptown Branch office.

Waitresses, &c.

116 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST floor, rear.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress or chambermaid and to assist with fine washing; best city reference.

117 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or to take care of children; waiting preferred; city reference. Call for two days.

207 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—An active girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; private or public; best city reference.

213 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A neat, tidy young woman as waitress in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent references.

314 EAST 31ST ST.—FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; willing and obliging; good city reference.

336 EAST 48TH ST. BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., two flights up, back.—A respectable girl to do upstairs work and waiting or light housework. Call for three days.

Miscellaneous.

131 SUSSEX, CORNER VAN VORST ST., JERSEY City.—A respectable young girl to make herself generally useful in a small private family. Call on or address Mrs. CREED, for two days.

A COMPETENT GERMAN LADY AS LADY'S MAID; is a good sewer; would assist the lady of the house; is fond of children; good city reference. Address C., box 150 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF WELL RECOMmended German servants; trustworthy and capable; found at 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor. Mrs. HOLZSTEIN.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

148 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as nursery governess or companion to an invalid; would be useful in any way not menial. Address ADVERTISER for three days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSERY governess or lady's maid to a family about travelling to Europe; is a good seamstress; speaks French, German and English. Address M. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GERMAN LADY, TEACHING THREE YEARS IN this country, being a good musician as well as competent in English and French, would like to find a situation as resident governess or lady's companion; good references; no objection to go to the country. Address H. B., 403 East 50th st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, A MUSIC TEACHER, WOULD like a situation to travel with some family going abroad, either as companion or governess to children; no objection to a German or French family; best references given and required. Address H. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

THE ART OF PRESERVED AND WAX FLOWERS taught to perfection at the pupil's or teacher's residence until the 1st of January very moderate, at 806 6th av., near 46th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; can speak and read French; best city reference. Address MARY, box 164 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY—THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; terms reduced for a few days only, to $10; ladies and gentlemen wishing to embrace this rare opportunity to learn telegraphy must commence immediately. A great demand for operators.

COOK WANTED—AT 330 5TH AV.; ONE WHO THORoughly understands cooking and is accustomed to private tables. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock.

GOVERNESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, BY A FAMILY going to the island of Cuba, a young woman as nurse or governess, to attend on two children. Apply at room 339 Grand Central Hotel, on Monday.

SEVERAL LADIES OF REFINEMENT CAN LEARN a neat business, done at home; $15 to $20 weekly can be made. 50 4th av., over jeweller's store; hours 11 to 4.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL, TO DO LIGHT WAITING. Apply, after 9 A. M., at 159 Bowery.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; another as chambermaid and waitress, 143 East 19th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a private family; none need apply unless they have good reference. 324 West 29th st.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO DO WORK of a flat and wait on a lady; work light, wages small; references. Apply at 55 East 20th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK. APPLY at the Star Inn, 54 West 31st st., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR CHAMBERWORK and waiting, with references; wages $11. Apply at basement door, 210 West 11th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTANT German cook, washer and ironer. Apply, with city reference, at 235 West 53d st., before 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; must be willing and obliging; references required. Apply at 264 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID AND waitress and to assist with the washing; must be fully competent, with references from former employer. Apply at No. 478 Lexington av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork, waiting and fine washing in a small private family; best references required. Apply between 10 and 12 at 152 West 22d st.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK; MUST BE FIRST class in every way; one who can refer to former employer; a thoroughly clean, experienced cook, smart and active; to one who suits good wages, but no visitors allowed. Address, giving name and residence, A. D., box 2,352 Post office, New York.

61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN girl, not older than 25 years, accustomed to general housework; a French girl as nurse and waitress, Swiss preferred; references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

338 EAST 9TH ST., ROOM 14.—A STEADY, SOBER man as carver in a first class hotel or restaurant. Call on or address F. A.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A situation as first class or second cook; wages small. Call at 164 West 17th st.

AS FIRST CLASS ORDER COOK, BY A YOUNG colored man, single. Address J. C., box 147 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS WAITER; CITY reference. Address WAITER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A VERY HONEST AND RESPECTABLE MAN wishes a situation as waiter in a first class private boarding house or in a private family. Address No. 132 West 27th st., second floor.

A TEMPERATE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as bar or store keeper, clerk or cashier in a restaurant or any other; three years' city reference. Address A., box 109 Herald office.

FARMER.—A THOROUGHLY ACTIVE, PRACTICAL man desires an engagement as manager or foreman on a farm or in any capacity where brains, energy and integrity are required; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, AGRICOLA, Portchester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WAREHOUSE, BY A young man; thoroughly understands warehouse work; four years' recommendation from last employer; wages no object. Address W. H. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as cook in a private family; first class reference; lately landed; thirdly, understands his business. Address 292 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS BOY OF 17, a situation in an office or store; is willing to work. Call on or address WM. T. HARKINS, 331 East 39th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WAITER, by a young man lately landed; he is fully competent to undertake the management of any gentleman's house, as he has lived in some of the first families in the old country; he is not afraid of work. Any notes for W. K., Herald Uptown Branch office, will be attended to.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST CLASS WOOLLEN SALESMAN WANTED—In a woollen jobbing house; one who is perfectly acquainted with the New England trade. Address box 1,144 New York Post office.

A COMPETENT CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant wants a situation. Address J. BARLOW, care Hatch & Foote, 12 Wall st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—FULLY COMPETENT TO examine and straighten complicated joint commission accounts; with reference, salary asked. Address KING, box 174 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED ACcountant will instruct practically two young men in bookkeeping, calculations and penmanship; hours 8 to 10 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fort Green; terms moderate. Mr. COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FIRST CLASS salesmen for our dress goods, suit and shawl departments. FLANIGAN & CO., 551 8th av.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP IN A MERCHANT'S OFfice, to learn business; no salary required. Address X. A., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART AND EXPERIENCED SALESman in the tea and coffee store 373 Grand st.; good reference required.

WANTED.—TO RECEIVERS, ASSIGNEES, MERchants in trouble, &c. An experienced accountant, familiar with proceedings in above, is open to engagement; undoubted reference. Address HENRY CLEMENT, box 115 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE A situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and will do it; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address X. X., 490 7th av.

A GENTLEMAN, TURNING OUT HIS HORSE, wants a situation for his coachman, whom he will highly recommend; seven years in place. Apply to or address JOHN, at employer's stable, 49 West 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom or as groom; understands his business thoroughly; steady and obliging; city or country; best references. Address C., No. 245 East 28th st.

A PRACTICAL FARMER AND WORKING WIFE wanted—To work a 100 acre farm. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating nation, family, ages and expectations, YATES, box 167 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN Englishman, throughly experienced; has best city reference. Call on or address, for two days, B. H., 644 6th av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; can milk; can tend steam or hot air furnace. Address D., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE STEADY MAN WOULD LIKE A situation as farmer, coachman or useful man; can be well recommended by his present employer. 238 5th av.

A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT (SINGLE) wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; also understands farming thoroughly; can come well recommended. Address F. W., 526 Pearl st., New York.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WANTS A PLACE AS coachman and groom; understands his business; good city reference. Inquire at 700 7th av., harness maker.

AS COACHMAN—AN ENGLISHMAN OF LONG EXperience; understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and all pertaining thereto; a practical driver; best reference. Address COACHMAN, 123 West 24th st., bell 6.

A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN WISHES A situation as coachman or gardener; no family; his wife as first class cook or laundress; will go a short distance in the country; good reference from last employers. Call on or address W. M., 67 Nassau st. (seed store).

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable man; can produce long and satisfactory references. Call on or address M. V., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good city and country references. Address B., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN, no children; thoroughly understands the city; no objection to the country; his wife as first class laundress; or would take care of a gentleman's place in the country; satisfactory reference given. Address E. F., box 204 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A PRACTIcal German gardener or florist; can take care of horses and milk; first class city reference. Address KLEINHARDT, at Hauser's Gardener's Agency, 309 Broome st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDELY experienced and practical gardener who understands the business thoroughly; his latest employ has been as foreman in a large nursery, near New York city; can be well recommended. Address J. J. HARVEY, Florist, Elizabeth, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, as coachman or waiter in a private place; is very intelligent; speaks French only. Address Mr. LE MEHAUTE, 70 West Houston st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSTERS and wait on tables. 689 8th av.

AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE MAN WANTED—FOR light outdoor business; salary $15 per week. Apply to SMITH & CO., 56 West 32d st., up stairs.

AGENTS TAKING ORDERS FOR OUR PUBLICAtions, especially "Chambers' Encyclopædia," will find it to their advantage to deal directly with the house. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 25 Bond street.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WASHINGTON'S KEROsene Oil Rectifier; sells rapidly and large profits; exclusive territory given. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 4th av., corner 11th st.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $40 DAILY SELLING AMERY'S (holiday presents) showcards till Christmas, having reduced the price. Best chance in the world. Be on time at 135 Bowery.

A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, WITH OR WITHOUT some knowledge of the feed business; must have a few hundred dollars to invest in the house. Address WILSON, Herald office.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN WANTED—FOR A somewhat responsible position in our subscription department at a probationary salary of $20 per week; must be well educated. HESS & McDAVITT'S, 735 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE UNIVERSAL clothes dampener; something new; important to housekeepers; neat and useful article for dampening clothes; liberal discount made to fairs. ONDERDONK COMPANY, 405 Grand street.

A.—REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY—THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; terms reduced for a few days only, to $10; ladies and gentlemen wishing to embrace this rare opportunity to learn telegraphy must commence immediately; a great demand for operators.

COLORED MAN WANTED—AS COOK; ALSO A young girl, either colored or white, to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply immediately at 42 South Washington square, third door from Macdougal st.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL—TO SELL NEWLY PATented novelties; new gas burner; samples mailed for 25c. 119 Nassau st., room 1. GEO. L. FELTON & CO.

MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, and willing to engage in a light outdoor business, will find it to their advantage to call on HOWARTH, MACY & PHILLIPS, 86 Nassau st.

WANTED—A BOY, 12 YEARS OLD, TO ATTEND door and run errands, with best reference. Inquire at 160 West 16th st., from 10 to 11 A. M., at basement door.

WAITERS WANTED.—TWO SMART RESTAURANT waiters wanted this day, at SIMMONS', 71 Murray street.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS WAITERS, WHO UNderstand German and English languages. Call at 833 8th av.

WANTED.—BECK'S KEROSENE OIL RECTIFIER sells at sight; indispensable in the household; $25 easily made daily; beware of imitations. F. P. BECK, 62 Bowery.

WANTED.—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS are easily making from $3 to $12 per day; respectable business; most convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS TO KNOW THAT JAMES SHEEHY has opened an office at 77 Chambers st; good men wanted for this city; also for Baltimore and Washington; fare paid.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL RIGBYS RESPLENdent Gas Burner; increased light; saves 30 per cent.; large profits; sample by mail retail, 50c. 697 Broadway, room 5.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—500 ABLE-BODIED UNmarried men, from 21 to 35 years of age, for service in United States Marine Corps. Apply at the Marine Barracks, Flushing av., Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO ATTEND A FURnace and make himself generally useful; one who lives with his parents preferred; city reference as to honesty required. Address, stating reference, J. B., box 3,795 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO ASSIST IN A RESTaurant as steward; he must understand the business, not be afraid of work, and be competent to keep a set of books. Address, in own handwriting, stating real name, references and last place worked, J. C., box 177 Herald office.

WANTED—700 ABLE BODIED MEN FOR THE United States Marine corps, for service on board the fleet fitting out. This service also offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ship-of-war. For further information apply at Rendezvous, 89 Chatham st., New York.

WANTED—AN ORDER COOK; ONE WHO HAS cooked in a first class restaurant and can refer to former employer; must thoroughly understand making breakfast cakes of all kinds, broiling game and getting up nice dishes in a hurry. Address, with name, reference and wages required, J. B., box 3,795 Post office, New York.

THE TRADES.

A.—YOUNG MEN INCLINED TO LEARN THE dental profession thoroughly can enter in one of our dental establishments in New York, Paris, London, Lyons, Nice. PRETERRE BROTHERS, 159 Bowery.

A CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, WITH first class references, is open for engagement; 15 years' experience. Address CIVIL ENGINEER, Herald office.

THE TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER AND engraver of long experience; has a thorough knowledge of the jewelery trade in buying and selling; best city reference. Address JAMES, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER OR ASSISTant, by a young Englishman; understands his business; good reference. Address JAMES POMFRET, 114 Bleecker st.

WANTED—WHEELWRIGHT AT 106 RAYMOND ST., Brooklyn.

WANTED—PRINTER AND TONER; ALSO REtoucher. Apply at ANTHONY'S, 591 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER dans une famille privee pour soigner les enfants et coudre ou faire les chambres et coudre; bonnes references. S'adresser aujourd'hui (lundi), a sa derniere place, No. 235 West 23me rue.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

AT 27 UNION SQUARE,

HAINES BROS.

will offer their fine assortment of first class Pianofortes at prices to suit the times.

Every Pianoforte guaranteed.

A few Pianos which have been used a little, very low for cash.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF KNABE'S SECOND hand Pianos, but little used, including a few uprights; also second hand Pianos of various other makers, for sale and to rent. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. 112 Fifth avenue.

A LARGE DISCOUNT ON PIANOS AND ORGANS for the holidays—Steinway's, Chickering's and others', for cash or instalments, and for rent at prices to suit the times. S. X. BALL & CO., 15 East Fourteenth street.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN SECOND HAND PIANOS.—The Weber Pianos, used by Nilsson, Torriani, Cary, Campanini, Maurel, Capoul, Muzio, Puente and others, consisting of Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, will be sold at a great sacrifice. These Pianos were specially selected by these great artists and used during their stay in New York, and are nearly new. This is a chance seldom met with; also second hand Pianos of other makers at Weber Warerooms, 5th avenue and 16th street.

A.—GREATER OFFERS THAN EVER IN NEW AND second hand Pianos and Organs; for rent and sale for cash or small instalments. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $100; A STEINWAY Pianoforte, 7 octaves, carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement; great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A.—MANUFACTORY PRICES, $250; BEAUTIFUL 7¼ octave rosewood Piano, carved legs, patent agraffe, fully warranted; one almost new, $175; instalments taken, $12 monthly. R. CABLE, 107 West Twenty-third street.

A MAGNIFICENT AND BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCtave rosewood Pianoforte; best city maker; used eight months; carved legs and four large round corners; full agraffe; all improvements; made to order; original cost $1,200, for $300, including Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, worth $100. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

A CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE OVERSTRUNG PIANO only $200; new first class 7¼ octave Piano, five years' guarantee, $225; Parlor Organ, $75; pianos to rent. F. LUDKE, 45 Second avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO, OVERstrung bass, agraffe treble, for $190. No. 13 Morris place (Forty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7¼ OCTAVE GRAND square patent agraffe Pianoforte, nearly new, fully guaranteed, cost $925, for $250, cash; Stool, Cover; has box for shipping; satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $800, for $200; one do., $100; do., $50; parlor, chamber, dining Furniture, sacrifice. Residence 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100 a fine toned rosewood Pianoforte, agraffe treble, modern style, including Stool, &c.; music in perfect order. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A LADY, NEEDING MONEY, WILL SELL HER magnificent Piano, square grand, 7¼ octave, all improvements, with Stool and Cover, for $285; cost $800; nearly new. 32 Greenwich avenue.

A DECKER & BROS. NEW SCALE 7¼ OCTAVE FOUR round cornered rosewood Pianoforte for sale at a sacrifice; has all latest improvements, with guarantee; used only nine months; an elegant seven octave Piano, $100; also elegant Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Paintings, Bronzes, &c., &c., the entire contents of private residence 210 West 21st st. N. B.—Must be sold. Call two days.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE FOR sale—A splendid holiday present; four round corners, all modern improvements, made order, celebrated city maker, fully guaranteed, used 5 months, for $250 cash; also parlor, chamber, dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FOR $250 CASH, or instalments taken; six octave rosewood Piano, $85; mahogany do., $75 and $50 each; Melodeons, Organs, $35 to $150. DALY'S music store, 179 Eighth avenue.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE AGRAFFE ROSEwood, overstrung, iron frame (Goldsmith) Pianoforte, Stool, &c; carved case and legs; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. Also Piano and Stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, 26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—$75; GREAT bargain; magnificent 7¼ octave, having carved legs, overstrung, with every modern improvement; 7 years' guarantee; extraordinary sacrifice. JAMES GORDON, 157 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, $6 MONTHLY, BEAUTIFUL rosewood Pianoforte; seven octave; round corners, carved legs; every improvement; perfect order; rare chance. 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Pianofortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments at their new warerooms, No. 12 East Fourteenth street.

PIANOS.—A GREAT VARIETY TO RENT OR SELL; rent applied to purchase; prices to suit the times, at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, 165 Fourth avenue.

THE BURDETT ORGAN IS THE BEST.—WHEN YOU buy, buy one. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, 14 East Fourteenth street.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT, AT WALKER BROS., 47 East Twelfth street, two doors west of Broadway. Good 7 octave Pianos at $4 per month. Pianos for sale from $40 upwards.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND PIANO; Steinway or Chickering makers. Address room 15 Stevens House, 27 Broadway, giving full particulars, with lowest cash price.

$150.—A SEVEN OCTAVE FOUR ROUND CORner splendid Stoddart Piano, as good as new; 7¼ octave new Pianos $200, $400, cash or instalments. D. RHAKAUER, Manufacturer, 218 Broome street.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND hand, of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices, for cash or instalments, or for rent, in city or country, during this financial crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New York. Agents wanted to sell WATERS' celebrated CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 896 BROADWAY—PARTIES desiring to get loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware and silks, will be more liberally dealt with than at any other house.

ADVANCES MADE TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, India Shawls, Laces, Merchandise in original or broken packages, or purchased at JOSEPH SOLOMON & CO.'S, 134 Fulton street. Private office for ladies. Established 1850. Se habla Espanol.

AT NO. 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway—I pay the highest prices for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth st., near Broadway.

AT 681 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, &c.; private office for ladies; business confidential. 681 Broadway. S. FIRUSKI.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought and sold by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, NEAR AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Merchandise. Several fine camel's hair Shawls and Ladies' Furs for sale very low. H. GEIGERMAN.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

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A GENUINE CLAIRVOYANT TRACES LOST PROPerty, absent friends; lawsuits, stock and business affairs. Mrs. JAMES, 101 East Thirtieth street.

GYPSY—REVEALS FROM THE CRADLE TO THE grave; finds absent friends; recovers stolen property; hours 9 to 6. 351½ Bowery.

MISS WELLINGTON, CLAIRVOYANT, FORETOLD the Kelsey affair. Consult her. 41 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue.

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A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NO. 154 East 28th street, between 3d and Lexington avenue.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS (25 years' practice). 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN, RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—MME. RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840.—Office No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

ALL COMPLAINTS. ADVICE FREE. MME. DESPARD, 41 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth av.

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